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All the very latest fancies for Winter Wear are ready for choosing at Cleghorns.
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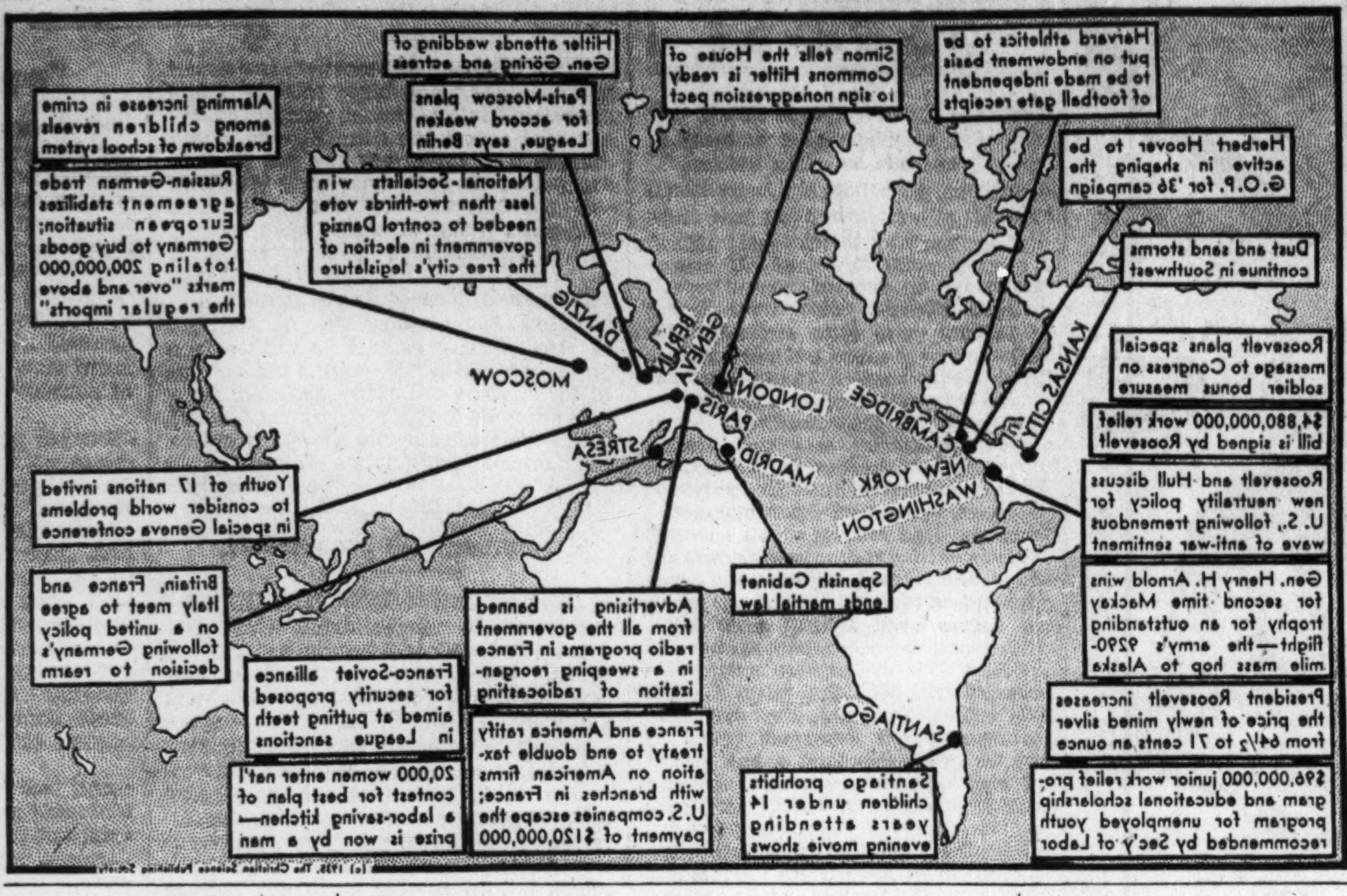


Monitor Movie Guide

Paul Muni Stars in a Film Exposing Strike-Breaking Racketeers in the Coal Fields

By E. C. S.

Alibi Ike (Warner)—Joe E. Brown as a baseball player who has an alibi for every shortcoming, but who manages at the end to win the girl and the big game. Joe E. Brown.

Black Fury (First National)—Shows how trouble in the coal fields may be caused by strike-breaking racketeers. One of them uses drunken "Bohunk Joe" to split the ranks of the workers' union. Joe redeems himself with the fellows by winning a one-man strike in which he threatens to blow up the mine if conditions are not restored as before the trouble. Paul Muni gives a stirring performance of Joe in a story which contains scenes of brutality and of kindliness that some persons will not wish to witness. Though the picture is hung at nearly every turn with conventional evasions and compromises, it is something that a film company is willing to make an approach to a subject of social interest.

Helen Hayes
Star of "Vanessa."

Brewster's Millions (British and Dominion)—Slap-dash musical comedy version of the old farce about the youth who had to spend one fortune in order to inherit a bigger one. Spectacular dancing numbers and a fiesta, impressive because of the number of persons displayed, not because of their performance quality. Jack Buchanan, Lily Damita.

Cardinal Richelieu (Twentieth Century)—George Arliss in the robes of an old warrior of the theater, protector of Louis XIII from the machinations of his enemies. Halliwell Hobbes, Edward Arnold, Maureen O'Sullivan, Douglass Dumbrille.

The Case of the Curious Bride (First National)—Glorifies the devious methods of a criminal lawyer who manages to keep within the law in his feud against the district attorney. For those who like mystery-play chaff. Warren William, Allen Jenkins, Margaret Lindsay.

Chasing Yesterday (Radio)—Based on "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," by Anatole France. A bibliophile during his book-hunting comes upon evidence that enables him to free the daughter of his youthful sweetheart from an oppressive guardian. Anne Shirley, O. P. Heggie, Helen Westley.

The Cyclone Ranger (Spectrum)—Bill Cody as a Robin Hood of the cattle country who adopts a mother and traps the cattle thieves.

Four Hours to Kill (Paramount)—Gangsters, blackmailers, thieves, detectives, and other stock figures of theatrical thrillers. Producer's purity seal No. 629. Richard Barthelmess, Gertrude Michael.

George White Scandals (Fox)—Small-time vaudeville performers swelled head, but at the end get back on Broadway. Slow-moving musical, trite story, poor dialogue, big dancing ensembles, first-rate tap dances by Eleanor Powell, a tuneful song or two, some saving bits of fun. Alice Faye, James Dunn, Ned Sparks, Benny Rubin.

Go Into Your Dance (First National)—Lavish song and dance spectacle with Al Jolson complete with a mammy lament, and Ruby Keeler as a dancer who thrills with the regard of the hero after a long pull at trying to get him to behave himself. Helen Morgan is only one of "a brigade of threats," which include gangsters and their henchmen. Glenda Farrell, Patsy Kelly.

Hold 'Em Yale (Paramount)—If you like Damon Runyon's fairy tales. Willful heiress scorns the bookish hero till a bunch of ticket-scalpers turn him into a tough guy and all ends as heroine's distressed father hoped. Patricia Ellis, Larry Crabbe.

I'll Love You Always (Columbia)—Youth just out of engineering school and unable to get a job to suit him, turns liar and thief, and is reformed by a prison sojourn. That he becomes a good citizen in the last five minutes is no compensation for sitting through an hour of this maudlin offensiveness. Poor story writing. Nancy Carroll, Raymond Walburn.

It Happened in New York (Universal)—Shallow film star on vacation. Her flirtation with jewel thieves. Flash publicity methods exemplified. Might be satirically humorous if the writing were less dull. Gertrude Michael, Heather Angel, Lyle Talbot, Hugh O'Connell.

It's a Small World (Fox)—Our Boy, lawyer, and Our Girl, snappy socialite, battle through a court their motor cars. Spencer Tracy, Wendy Barrie, Raymond Walburn, Charles Sellon.

Les Miserables (Twentieth Century)—Fredric March as Jean Valjean in a fairly full transcription of Victor Hugo's novel. Charles Laughton as the implacable Javert and Cedric Hardwicke as the Bishop. Directed by Richard Boleslavsky.

Life Begins at 40 (Fox)—Will Rogers as a country newspaper editor who has all the answers. He needs better stories as a means of sustaining the interest when he is not in view. Rochelle Hudson, George Barbier, Slim Summerville.

Mark of the Vampire (Metro)—For the gasp and shudder trade. Mid-Europe superstitions and various sorts of spooks intended to be blood-curdling. Lionel Barrymore, Elizabeth Allan, Bela Lugosi, Lionel Atwill, Jean Hersholt.

Mr. Dynamite (Universal)—A woman is the callous killer in this laugh-and-thrill concoction. Edmund Lowe, Jean Dixon, Esther Ralston, Victor Varconi.

Our Little Girl (Fox)—Shirley Temple as the sweet child who reconciles her estranged parents. Shirley dances with Jack Donohue. Poodles Hanneford, equestrian clown, does his circus act, and the Clarkeonians perform on the trapeze. Joel McCrea, Erin O'Brien-Moore.

Party Wire (Columbia)—How gossip can grow among listeners-in on a rural telephone circuit. Helen Lowell, Jean Arthur, Victor Jory.

People Will Talk (Paramount)—Parents stage a fake quarrel as a means of bringing about their daughter's reconciliation with her husband. The plan goes comically awry. Charles Ruggles, Mary Boland, Leila Hyams, Dean Jagger.

Roberta (Radio)—Still the best of the new musicals, with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing delectably.

Ruggles of Red Gap (Paramount)—Charles Laughton gives a neat comic performance as the gentleman's gentleman from England who acquires a taste for freedom from service in the free and easy environment of a Washington town. Marred by drinking so excessive as to become tiresome and offensive. Charles Ruggles, Roland Young, Mary Boland, Maude Eburne, ZaSu Pitts.

The Runaway Queen (United Artists)—Comic opera story about a department store clerk recalled to be queen of Ruritania. She is deposed in a revolution but put on the throne again, marrying the ousted president so that the populace can have either a monarchy or a democracy any time they elect, and thus keep the rulership in the family. Not so funny as it sounds. Anna Neagle, Fernand Gravey.

The Scarlet Pimpernel (London Films-United Artists)—Leslie Howard at his top form in a romantic melodrama of eighteenth-century intrigue, centering around the escape of English aristocrats from the French Revolution. Merle Oberon, Raymond Massey, Nigel Bruce, Bramwell Fletcher, Ernest Milton.

Song of Happiness (Amkino)—Soviet story of the rehabilitation of a convict through his talent for music.

Star of Midnight (Radio)—Murder mystery solved by the Thin Man with the help of a society girl who is determined to marry him. Gangsters, shootings, wisecracks and alcoholics unlimited. William Powell, Ginger Rogers, Gene Lockhart, J. Farrell MacDonald.

Strauss's Great Waltz (Arnold)—The rivalries of Schanie Strauss and his father, Johann. "The Blue Danube," and other Strauss compositions enter into the action. Jessie Matthews, Edmund Gwenn, Fay Compton, Frank Vosper.

Traveling Saleslady (Warner)—Rowdy rivalries of toothpaste sales campaigns. Joan Blondell's goods sell best because they are flavored with liquors. Slapstick farce that drops now and then into off-color jest. Glenda Farrell, Hugh Herbert. Reminiscent of "It Pays to Advertise," except that this last was all clean fun.

Vanessa (Metro)—Oppressive romance that might have been penned in the days of Charlotte Brontë instead of last year by Hugh Walpole. The idea is to have the heroine suffer for 73 minutes, and then, when her husband passes on, she can marry Robert Montgomery at last. Once more Helen Hayes is called upon to salvage a painful story with her intelligence and charm. May Robson, Otto Kruger, Lewis Stone.

Werewolf of London (Universal)—Henry Hull in a hideous character, a Jekyll and Hyde person whose taking-off leaves his wretched wife free to marry the man she has long loved. People will attend these penny shockers if they are made. Valerie Hobson, Warner Oland.

West Point of the Air (Metro)—Another movie hymn to preparedness with Wallace Beery giving a fine performance as a veteran flying instructor whose hardest task is to make a man out of his weak smart-aleck son.

Worth Knowing

A NATION-WIDE SURVEY REVEALS 25,551,569 RADIO SETS IN 21,455,799 HOMES IN THE U. S.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Aaron—Ar'-un (a circumflex as in care, u clipped-short as in circus).

Access—The accent is on the first syllable, ak'-ses (vowels short).

Antithesis—From Greek anti, "against," and tithenai, "to set"; the combined form obviously being used to mean "to set against or oppose." Words, phrases, or ideas, when contrasted in a sentence to give special emphasis to the thought, form an antithesis. For example: "Virtue, not vice, is triumphant." Enlarging upon the primary meaning of the word we may say that anything, person, temperament, ideal, or the like, that is directly opposed to another, is an antithesis of that other. Sound it an-tith'-e-sis (a and i's short, e quick-long as in create).

Arm (Is. 53:1)—Translates Hebrew zerowa, "the arm (as stretched out)," figuratively, "force," "power," "strength."

Bruised (Is. 53:5)—One syllable.

Chastisement—Chas'-tiz-ment (a and i short, e clipped-short).

Cultus—First u as in cup, second u as in circus. Means "cult."

Decapolis (Matt. 4:25)—Literally "ten cities." The league of 10 cities, known as Decapolis, was formed for commercial and defensive reasons. It was also an anti-Semitic league.

Despotes—Sound is De-spo'-tis (e as in create, o and i short, o as in obey).

Enmity (Eph. 2:15, 16)—Translates the feminine form of Greek echthros, "hateful," but commonly indicating "adversary," especially "Satan."

Extolled—The o is preferably short.

Ezekiel—Preferably three syllables, E-zeek'-yel (first e as in create, ee as in feet, second e as in silent).

"I and my Father are one" (John 10:30)—The Greek word here rendered "one" is hen, which, because of its neuter gender, suggests "one in essence." Had the masculine heis been used, the sense would have been "one person."

Judaic, Judaism—Joo-day'-ik, Joo'-day-izm.

Nazareth—Not Na'-zah-rath; and it is Naz'-a-reth (first a short, second as in sofa, e short).

Perfected—The verb is now preferably pronounced with accent on the second syllable.

Scholastic—The o is as in obey.

Self-immolation—It was the custom in ancient days to offer sacrifices to the gods; and after the victim had been slain, the offering was made more savory by sprinkling it with consecrated ground meal mixed with salt. The Latin immolatus (in, "upon," mola, "meal"), therefore, literally meant to prepare the victim for the sacrifice, although the word later came to mean the sacrifice itself. So, "self-immolation" is "to offer in sacrifice." The sacrifice of self is, of course, the highest form of sacrifice. "Self-immolation" is closely related to "self-sacrifice"; but because of the connotation of thorough preparation in making the sacrifice the former is regarded by many as the stronger word.

Vanquish—Vang'-kwish (vowels short).

Yawah—The new Webster's accents the first syllable, Ya'-wah, the a's obviously being two-dot as in arm.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sin as 'Futility'

THE Hebrew word "aven" is generally translated "iniquity" in the Old Testament, but scholars consider that it comes from a root which means "desire," or more probably "nothingness." This latter sense of the term "aven" is well brought out by the translation "vanity" which we find in Job 15:35 ("they conceive mischief and bring forth vanity"), and which suggests the "futility" implied in this particular synonym for "sin" (compare also Psalm 10:7). In describing the uselessness of the idols of Babylon, Isaiah points out to his readers that they are but "vanity" (aven) (Isa. 41:29). Then, too, we read in Amos 5:5 "Bethel shall come to nought," where, once again, "aven" is used. In brief, the early Hebrew writers appear to have employed this word when they wished to depict wrongdoing as not only unprofitable to the doer, but also as unreal.

In Lighter Vein

The Poet

"H'm," the publisher murmured, "Your handwriting's so indistinct I can hardly read these poems of yours. Why didn't you type them before bringing them to me?"

"Type 'em?" the would-be poet gasped. "D'you think I'd waste my time writing poetry if I could type?"—Pearson's.

The Propitious Moment

Grocer: "I'm coming around to collect a bill from your father, Johnny. When is the best time to see him?"

Johnny: "Just before Ma sees him."

Collateral

"Have you ever been bothered by red tape wanting to hold your bags?"

"No, but I've been bothered by landladies wanting to hold them."—London Opinion.

Quotation for Today

NOTHING truly can be termed my own,
But that which I make my own by using well; those deeds of charity which we have done, shall stay forever with us.
—MIDDLETON

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Flesh and the Spirit

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE came unto me one of the Sons of the Prophets; and he was a goodly young man. His Brow was High and Pale, and so was the rest of him. And he took himself Seriously, which is not a Bad Thing to do if one work not overtime on the job.

And forasmuch as Keturah had other fish to fry on that day, I took him to Luncheon at a Restaurant.

And he looked upon the bill of fare and heaved a sigh. And he said, I have to be very Careful of my Eating.

And he spake unto the Waitress, and he said, Give me a Very Thin Slice of Toast, and a Very Soft Boiled Egg, and a Cup of Hot Water.

Now I thought that it would do him good to receive a Little Jolt, and I said, Bring unto me a Thick, Juicy Beefsteak, and a Baked Potato with a Trap Door in the Top, and a Chunk of Butter in the Trap Door, and some Paprika sprinkled round about the Butter; and bring unto me also a Quarter Section of Hot Mince Pie with the Bark On, and a Slice of Cheese with the Pie.

And the Waitress smiled a Little Subjective Smile, for she knew that I did not always go in quite so Heavy, and she surmised that it was an Object Lesson. But she spake nothing, save that she said, Yes, sir. And she departed.

And the young man was Astonished.

And he said, [illegible]

And I said, [illegible]

And he said, With such an Appetite, I wonder thou art not dyspeptic.

And I said, [illegible]

And I said unto him, My son, hearken unto me, and learn wisdom. It is not for nothing that our stomachs and the Organs thereunto appertaining have been put out of our sight. It is not the overloading of the stomach that killeth men so much as the overloading of the mind. I am this day eating more than I ought, but I shall get away with it, and thou wilt have trouble over thy Nursing Bottle Stuff.

And I said unto him, Rise early in the morning. Get a little exercise before Breakfast. Eat lightly, but sufficiently, and get a good morning's work. Get out in the afternoon, and make thy Parish Calls on foot, and make about five times as many of them as thou art now making. Then shalt thou come to the table with such appetite that thou couldst eat an Horse with the Harness on. Eat heartily, yet not as a Glutton. Leave the table while thou art still Capable, but not Desirous. [illegible]

Now in after days he came again unto me, and he said, To see a man of thy years eat a Beefsteak and a Hot Mince Pie was to me of more worth than all that I learned in the School of the Prophets.

And I beheld that he was no longer Pale, but a sure enough Man.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought success. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Candle Merchant

A BRIGHT young girl appeared at my door with a variety of candles of various sizes and colors. She politely asked me if some of my candles did not need renewing. She came in and tried out different colors in the candlesticks in my living room; and I found great satisfaction in buying this way, for I had just the right color note to my room.

She had birthday cake boards that her brother made, which had holes around the edges for any number of candles. She also carried cards with names of them to form any name or greeting to put on the cake. I was a patron at once; and she said she was meeting with fine success.

Mrs. C. A. R.

What They Say

Trading

"A man can out-trade me once, but he cannot continue to do business on that basis. I trade on the basis of 'what's fair to me and what's fair to you.'"—John D. Rockefeller Jr.

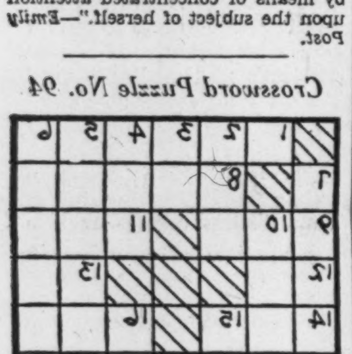
Imagination

"If you let the imagination run, you will bankrupt the country in trying to provide against imaginary dangers."—David Lloyd George.

Self-Centered

"No woman ever acquired charm by means of concentrated attention upon the subject of herself."—Emily Post.

Crossword Puzzle No. 94



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Insect-like creature
8—Worship
9—Every
11—Legendary bird of prey
12—Negation
13—Prefix
14—Foot-digit
16—Roman bronze
17—Ether compound
18—A lasting-tool

Down
2—Comrade
3—Cylindrical fish
4—Beetle
5—Wear away
6—Intermission
7—Hole
10—Not fastened
13—Greek letter
14—Land-measure
15—Printer's measure

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mutual Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

A HOUSEWIFE had a daily maid who seemed in many ways far from satisfactory, but realizing that the girl came from a very poor home and really needed help, the mistress resisted the temptation to grumble at the girl and trained her patiently. It seemed rather annoying, therefore, that at the end of 18 months when the girl was very much improved, she announced that now she felt she would like a place with more money.

Again the temptation to be resentful was resisted. The girl was given ample opportunity to apply for posts and to go for interviews. At once she began to take as much interest in finding a new maid for her employer as she took in finding a suitable place for herself.

Finally she found an excellent new maid for her mistress, and the next day a lady to whom she had applied for a position came to engage her. The new mistress told the old that out of 30 applicants she had chosen this girl because of the appreciative way she spoke of her present place and her determination not to leave until her employer was suited with a new maid, even if it meant that she lost the opportunity of the desired place herself.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Just a Fair Weather Friend

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Tracking Down an Idea

By Carmack

Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Boston, Saturday, April 13, 1935

• Editorials •

"A Concert of Prayer"

PRAYER has been making news. Yesterday a call to prayer for peace was issued by national and international leaders of Protestant and Jewish organizations. Combined with a similar behest from the Pope, this appeal is expected to evoke a "world concert of prayer." And from Stresa, where statesmen have been struggling to establish peace by collective action, came a report that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald felt efforts there were being supported by the prayers of "friends in America."

At the same time a striking improvement in the European situation appeared. Britain, France and Italy came to an agreement on procedure at the League of Nations meeting which is to take up the question of German rearmament. And Germany declared herself ready to join in an eastern nonaggression pact. This would not be the hoped-for Eastern Locarno, because Berlin is unwilling to promise assistance to any power that might be attacked. But Germany is ready to enter an agreement in which other signatories pledge themselves to mutual assistance.

It would be naïve to assume that peace has been won in Europe. Wise observers are slow to place great faith in the fluctuating aspects of diplomatic negotiations which may represent no real change in the hearts of the people. Even while welcoming surface signs of peace, one knows that parleys and pacts cannot bring it until it comes in the thoughts of the people.

Nor need one assume that a transformation has already been worked by prayers that have only been called for. But men and women who have experienced the power of prayer know that the very readiness to appeal for divine help places the petitioner in a position to receive it. Turning from anger, "the weapon mortals sway," from reliance on human cleverness and military might, to put their trust in "the God of peace," individuals and nations necessarily take on more of the love and justice which are His attributes—and the requisites of any permanent peacemaking.

Then are they prepared to be instruments of divine power; then are they able to see His power work. Today mankind knows better than ever before that that power operates only in a truly peaceful way. As men have grown away from false concepts of deity as made in the likeness of mortals, wrathful, capricious, and deceiving, or as a tribal god, furthering the purposes, good or bad, of a certain race or nation, so have they been able to appeal with more assurance for peace to the universal Father from whom the true spiritual brotherhood of man derives.

Dialect and Diction

WHAT is the difference between good poetry and the Victorian idea of good children? The verse-speaking movement started by the poet laureate, Mr. John Masefield, which is now spreading so rapidly, suggests at least one answer. The children, it was said, should be seen, and not heard; while the poetry should be heard, and not seen.

It is Mr. Masefield's conviction that poetry is essentially an art which is designed for speech, and he is supported by, among others, Mr. Laurence Binyon, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. Gordon Bottomley, all poets of distinction. That their ideas meet some present need is evidenced by the fact that verse-speaking choirs have spontaneously sprung up in widely separated parts of Britain, in such places as, for example, Eastbourne, London, Glasgow, and Falkirk, while Vachell Lindsay's troubadour's tours in America reveal something of the same attitude.

Much great poetry, from the "Iliad" to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," has been written for the ear rather than the eye. This poetry generally has about it a grand simplicity, and the movement begun and fostered by Mr. Masefield may straighten out many of the intellectual sinuosities of contemporary verse, both in the United States and in England.

On the other hand, this movement encourages agreeable and intelligible speech without carrying out that war on dialects which to many people is an unwelcome factor in the various efforts which are made to popularize "standard English." For it exposes as the chief enemies of acceptable speaking, not the local and often picturesque idiosyncrasies of dialect, but slovenliness and carelessness of expression. By helping to remove these, it does something to add to the grace of existence.

A Cherub in Czechoslovakia

QUITE a fair-sized book could be written about statues and the storms of which they are the innocent cause. Sometimes the tempests have arisen from sources more or less sartorial; somber frock coats and very baggy trousers wrapped around the forms of statesmen have somehow made it difficult to vision them as successors to Demosthenes.

At other times removal of a statue has raised a pretty storm. London, for instance, refused to be comforted until its beloved Eros was returned to its place in Piccadilly Circus.

The other day, however, a sculptor seeking entry into Czechoslovakia with a statue was distressed to find that nothing under life-size could enter that country without paying customs duty. This seems simple enough until one learns that the work of art was the figure of a cherub. Naturally these charming creatures are diminutive. The customs officials demanded duty because, while it resembled a human being to some extent, it was undersized.

Now when two or three citizens gather together in the coffee-houses of the ancient city of Prague it is not safe to surmise that they are eagerly discussing what may happen at the conferences in Stresa. Just as likely as not they are disputing that very difficult question: "How big must a life-size cherub be to crash the customs gates?"

Politics vs. Government

ARTHUR T. LYMAN has resigned as State Commissioner of Correction on the ground that Governor Curley was injecting politics into his department. Governor Curley, whose demand for the discharge of members of the crime prevention bureau precipitated the controversy, explains his action on the ground that the bureau has proved ineffective.

Leading Massachusetts penologists took swift issue with the Governor, however, charging that he had dealt a major blow against the penal system of the State. Such emphatic denunciation by experts of the Governor's stated purpose in attacking the bureau has strongly suggested to many that Mr. Lyman may be correct in ascribing the Governor's action to politics.

Added support is given to this conclusion by the Governor's record in office so far. His political decapitations have been numerous. He reconstituted the Boston Finance Commission. He caused the resignation of Charles H. Cole from the racing commission. He has relentlessly sought to oust Eugene C. Hultman, Metropolitan District Commissioner. He forced Joseph J. Leonard, Boston Police Commissioner, out of office. These acts have been generally conceded to be largely political. Certainly this record makes it easy to credit Mr. Lyman's allegation of politics.

The public, of course, will be particularly conscious of any action that would force politics into such a critical area of government as the administration of prisons. Political controversy or interference is incompatible with the successful functioning of a department that controls the delicate mechanism of modern penology. Disturbances in the administration have been too frequently transmitted to prison inmates with resultant violence jeopardizing the public welfare.

Massachusetts government, at least in certain departments, has been evolving away from excessive partisanship. Education, correction, and public health departments were gradually being immunized from political interference because of the nature of their functions. Invasion of their province today would be a backward step.

The obvious protection against political invasions such as are indicated by the Lyman resignation would be extension of the area of the civil service. It is often by just such abuses that the public is impelled to awake and demand the strengthening of the intelligent methods of government.

Militant for Peace

OLDER, sager folk probably can offer sound advice about students' antiwar strikes. The strike may be defined as a form of war. The mass emotionalism that impels the antiwar strike may be too nearly that on which propaganda can play for war as well as peace. Strikes too often are taken advantage of by Communists; antiwar strikers thus run the risk of exposing their cause to charges of Communism.

The strike through which some 150,000 college students have just declared sentiments of an increasing section of American youth showed to some extent these weaknesses. But on the whole the demonstrations were conducted in a manner that can reflect no great discredit on the antiwar movement.

Generally speaking, the student strike was attended by a degree of official tolerance that speaks well for the discretion of educational and law enforcement authorities. Free expression of opinion is not only one of the privileges of democracy but one of its most dependable safeguards. Suppression was attempted in comparatively few instances.

Even among critics of this method of expressing peace purposes the caliber of many of the student meetings must command respect. Prof. Albert Einstein addressed the gathering at Princeton University. Senator James P. Pope spoke to an audience of 300 at Yale. Norman Thomas and others of note added to the thoughtfulness of the nation-wide demonstration.

It still can be said that there are better ways of carrying out the peace ideal than by assuming the defiant attitude of the strike. But antiwar demonstrations should not be out of place in a Christian nation. Rather they should be regularized and should include sober and sincere observance not only of students' antipathy to war but of all the people's desire for continued peace. Possibly the leaders of thought who addressed student gatherings could help to elevate the expression of antiwar sentiment to a plane where its value could be doubted by no one.

The Constitution Grows

Book News of the Day

IN THESE days of perfervid patriotism erupting occasionally in bills prescribing oaths of allegiance to the Constitution, it is comforting to read once again that the Constitution is far more flexible than some of its strenuous supporters. Dr. Andrew C. McLaughlin in A Constitutional History of the United States (New York: Appleton-Century. $5) underlines what every student of constitutional law knows to be true—that the Constitution is a "developing science."

In this extensively documented discussion of the Constitution Dr. McLaughlin reveals how this remarkably mobile instrument has evolved in response to changing social and economic needs.

Grasping warily the hand of precedent, Supreme Court justices have advanced the Constitution until it buttresses workmen's compensation laws as well as securing the railroad owner in his property.

Yet these justices have earned the name of reactionaries, many times justly, many times unjustly, for their rejection of much social legislation that began to rush forth from state capitols after 1880. In many instances the Constitution yielded and a minimum wage law was enacted. On many other occasions the Constitution stood rigid and a child labor law was voided.

But decision by decision, the Constitution moved away from many of the conceptions of the eighteenth century, away from the laissez faire policy that dominated the Reconstruction era toward a wider horizon where public interest loomed larger even than the right of the individual to be secure in his property.

In one vital particular the Constitution appears to have swung back upon itself. After a period of appearing to defend certain intrenched and reactionary social and economic theories, it gives evidence of reverting to the doctrine that there are certain standards of "everlasting right and justice" that transcend those theories. It is this dynamic concept of the Constitution as a fountain head of natural justice that has permitted it to unfold in pace with the heightened morality of the nation.

The early concept of a federation of sovereign states loosely united by a central government of limited power is revealed to have been radically modified. The central government has emerged as often the best source of swift and efficient governmental action. The underlying sentiment of the people has become national rather than local, in response to such shrinkers of space as the radio and the airplane.

The Constitution, having displayed its elasticity since its inception, can hardly be accused at this time of suddenly abdicating its authority because it is able to give shelter to much of the social legislation of the present Administration.

Dr. McLaughlin is the historian throughout. He leaves controversy and opinion to others and sets himself an objective and factual task. His book's value lies in providing a historical perspective of the Constitution. R. M. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

When Columnists Disagree

By Frank L. Perrin

PROBABLY it requires no argument to establish the fact that newspaper writers and editors, more than the readers of newspapers, are interested in and amused by the recurring passages at arms indulged in by rival columnists whose daily or occasional articles are distributed to and published by the patrons of syndicating agencies. The harmless pastime is entirely inoffensive, or would be if it were not for the inescapable impression that the literary sword-tilters were astute enough and considerate enough to disabuse themselves of the vain hope that their resort to the methods of vaudeville pairs and an increasing number of radio comedians was actually deceiving the public.

It was Barnum, of circus fame, who flattered himself into believing that the public enjoyed being hoodwinked. Many less clever but equally discerning persons have acted, often to their sorrow, upon a similar supposition. Those of the audiences once entertained by Weber and Fields, the Rogers Brothers (not of the "Will" family) and similar teammates of vaudeville, recall that they utilized as an implement of their trade a constant barrage of repartee.

Radio listeners who excuse their familiarity with some of the regular offerings by insisting that they neglected to turn the dial or cut off the current, no doubt have listened to the frequent so-called humorous allusions made by competing comedians or commentators when referring to each other. One is inclined to the conviction that all this is, as one views it, either a crude or a carelessly refined adaptation of the earlier vaudeville team method.

It is true, no doubt, that the dignified columnists already referred to would not be inclined to confess to a resort to commercial or speculative subterfuges in the hope that they might thereby whet interest in the subjects they discuss or add materially to the number of newspapers which subscribe to their syndicates. But for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, the columnist with a mission, be that to support or destroy, by clever appeal to the masses, some proposed or established "ism," or some entrenched and powerful party or bloc, is, in the language of our friend Bret Harte, as peculiar as the card-manipulating Chinese of whom he wrote.

There is too much of controversy and too much of the exploitation of pet theories and the opposing arguments of defeatism put before the eyes or dinned into the ears of the people of the world today. Explanation, exposition and illustrative proofs are valuable and welcome because they are entertaining and instructive. But none of us are anxious to return to anything approaching the old methods of personal journalism, punctuated with thinly disguised abuse and controversy.

The solution of serious problems, economic, political or otherwise, requires undivided and serious thought. For my part, at least, I do not care in the slightest degree what one columnist thinks of the point of view or even the politics of another columnist, be he a rival or a friendly enemy. And I care even less for such columns as they produce if the suspicion is aroused that they are playing a thinly disguised confidence game at the expense of their doting public.

The average reader—and his name is legion—is able to answer for himself, from observation and from unprejudiced presentation in the press, the question he must finally determine as to the reasonableness, or unreasonableness, the success or the failure of those experiments in government which he is predisposed either to approve or disapprove. It may not always appear that the conclusions reached by readers uninfluenced by persuasive arguments are correct, but it cannot be denied that if so reached they are his own, and subject to change without prejudice and without notice.

Every nation which has, because of stress or through ignorance or spite, precipitately changed its form of government or yielded to an apparent superior or overpowering political or military force, has so acted because it has been swept off its feet by agents and propagandists of some theory of government opposed or contrary to established form. The tendency is as dangerous and destructive as it is unsound and undemocratic. Let our first and constant determination be to resolve and see to it that we are not led blindly or carelessly into controversy, or into ways the ends of which no man knows.

Not Helping Him Any

The Story That Was Not Completed

THE main stream of traffic has long since shifted from the road that ran past our house and now follows the great National Highway, and the travelers move in motorcars instead of covered wagons or on horseback. But in our childhood one of the principal trails to the Southwest lay before our gate and sooner or later all those who passed that way stopped to get water at our well and to exchange greetings with us.

In this fashion we children caught glimpses of many personalities, and heard the beginnings of many tales which might be continued at some later date or might stop off short.

We have not forgotten a young man who came one day riding, like young Lochinvar, out of the West, with only his mustang for company and with all his possessions bestowed in light saddle-bags. He wore without ostentation, a cow hand's outfit—sombrero, well-worn chaps, a bandana around his neck; and in his eyes the recklessness of youth was already giving place to the philosophic melancholy that comes to men who live much alone in rugged surroundings.

He had dinner with us and thanked us with the courtesy and native dignity which seemed also to belong to that time and place. Then he said, with almost boyish diffidence, to our mother:

"I wonder if I could leave something with you? It's a thing that belonged to my mother, and I'd like to keep it, but there's no fit place for it in my bags. It'll only get spoiled."

"Of course," Mother agreed, and the young man went to his saddlebags and came back with an object that set us gaping with admiration. It was a pincushion, fashioned in the shape of a carrot, fully fifteen inches long and so cunningly made of orange and green velvet that anyone must, at first glance, have planned to add it to the stew immediately.

"Maybe," the young man said, a bit wistfully, "I'll come back some day, with more of an outfit, and get it."

We watched him ride away over the crest of the hill, sitting his horse with an utterly unconscious grace and we put the pincushion away carefully, tenderly, in the top drawer of the bureau, wrapped in white tissue paper. He would come back for it soon, we told each other. Perhaps, we thought romantically, he would bring a bride.

We learned, before we were old enough for school, to judge the character of those who passed our way in covered wagons. Those whose wagon wheels did not squeak; who watered their horses before they themselves drank and who came into sight and disappeared at the same slow, steady pace, were likely to go west but once and be seen by us no more. Those whose wagons were overloaded, who allowed their canvas to go torn and unpatched and who spoke in loud and glowing terms of the Paradise of opportunity to which they were going, usually reappeared within the year, complaining of the hardships they had endured.

There were variations to the rule. One family, named Douglas, stopped with us for a day and a night. They planned to take up land in eastern Colorado. They filed on their homestead at the beginning of a protracted drought, and for some years they could neither increase their herds nor raise wheat. So, in order to secure money to live on, they went East every year to the harvest.

In the spring and fall they would stop and make camp beside our gate. The sons, growing astonishingly taller each year, were level of eye and steady of hand, as was that other Colorado boy who in recent years conducted himself with equal composure in a blizzard and in the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas were capable persons who had no difficulty in finding work.

There came a spring when the time for the annual migration came and passed but brought only a letter from the Douglas family. They had, it said, wheat of their own at last and they doubted that they would be "making the harvest" again. And, indeed, we never did see them again, although we heard from them from time to time, and reports filtered through, by way of those who were returning, discouraged, to the East, of the prosperity and "luck" of the Douglases.

So some of our stories were rounded off, but one never was. Our lonely horseman never returned for his carrot, although we waited long for him. One year faded into the next until suddenly we were young women with a room of our own in the white frame house that supplanted the old soddy.

We took the wonderful pincushion out of its white wrappings then and placed it on our dresser, but we never brought ourselves to stick a pin into its velvet surface, because who knew that even then the young man might not come back to claim his keepsake? M. Z.

The Wide Horizon

A South Seas Oasis

By Marc T. Greene

SIXTY years ago last autumn the high chiefs of the Fiji Islands, which Darwin once declared were "probably forever lost to civilization," signed the Deed of Cession to England, being the only natives of the South Sea islands who, before or since, have ever voluntarily intrusted themselves to European rule. And so, at that time, there was celebrated at Suva, the fair tropical Fijian capital, the Diamond Jubilee of British dominance in the far-reaching Fiji Archipelago.

Rarely in the records of white administration of an alien people anywhere in the world is there to be noted so gratifying a measure of success as Britain has achieved in the Fijis. From the very outset, having been asked to assume the overlordship of these island peoples, the British Government has been keenly alive to its great responsibility. Its high objective, declared at the start, has been the welfare of the Fijian natives, and that objective has always been and continues to be held clearly in view.

The British colonization process throughout the Pacific, and especially in the Fijis, has always contemplated the intrusting to the natives themselves of as large a measure of participation in the colonial administration as practicable, as well as the utmost possible degree of responsibility. In this way it is considered that the most definite progress may be made toward the British colonization ideal, which is first of all a moral force.

Thus in the Fiji Islands you find trained native magistrates in each of the nineteen provinces included in the archipelago. You find the native headman of each district of all these provinces intrusted with almost entire responsibility in respect to the condition of the district and its people. You find two Fijian high chiefs, both educated abroad and men of outstanding character and ability, on the island governing body.

You find government or mission schools providing a four-year training course for young natives along both professional and technical lines and, what is most gratifying of all, adequate provision made for the employment of these upon the completion of their studies. Thus in the Fijis there is almost entirely absent the problem of finding places for natives who have been educated out of the sphere of their forbears and thus often left in an indefinite position if not provided for by the Government.

Half a century ago there were no more primitive natives in all the Pacific than the Fijians. Moreover, they were barbarous and dangerous and the white man made his way among them only in great insecurity. As late as 1885 there were tragic manifestations of this. The manner of life of the Fijians and their recalcitrant attitude toward foreigners went far to justify Darwin's pessimistic forecast.

But then the British colonization process began to gather force and effectiveness. And today no better-mannered, amiable or industrious, and incidentally, loyal, folk inhabit any of the islands of the South Pacific. Moreover, so well has the material welfare of the Fijians been guarded that, unlike most of the other racial groups of the Pacific, they are increasing in number, the estimated population figure today being just under 100,000. This marks a steady increase throughout the past quarter century; in other words, since the British colonization process began really to be potent.

From an economic point of view Fiji has been so wisely administered that it is a veritable oasis in a rapidly drying desert of economic perplexity which extends from the Marquesas to the Great Barrier Reef and from the Solomons to Rarotonga. The Crown Colony of Fiji has been kept free of distress in respect to any class of its people, even free of serious need. There is, it is almost possible to say, no actual poverty anywhere in the group, taking into consideration the modest requirements of the native race. Furthermore, the colonial accounts at the end of the last fiscal year disclose an excess of assets over liabilities of more than £201,000.

On the basis of this remarkable and gratifying position and the excellent credit resulting, it has been thought proper to borrow the sum of £290,000 with which to embark upon a scheme of public works which shall at the same time be of enduring value to the community and also provide much work for all classes, Europeans, Fijians and Indians alike. Part of the scheme comprehends a highway trunk line completely encircling the island of Viti Levu, largest of the group. This road will be more than 300 miles long, and will beyond question constitute the outstanding scenic drive of the entire Pacific, and be a tremendous tourist asset. Europeans of Fiji term their islands the "Eden of the Pacific," and they expect visitors from everywhere to come with the particular desire to take this long tropical motor drive which comprehends the ultimate in South Seas beauty, of land and sea alike.

And so, taking all things into consideration, the people of the Fijis today, white and native alike find themselves in a very fortunate and happy position, living as they do in a tropical paradise where want practically does not exist, and where there is not a trace of disharmony between the original race and its European administrators.

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Takes Up Reich Arms

Stresa Gains See Safer Europe

U. S. Debt Charges Come Down

Business Firms Must Spend

Britain Shows Happy Balance

American Farmers Try Alaska

GENEVA sees the League Council meet, postpone the Italo-Ethiopian dispute to May and take up France's charges against Germany for illegally rearming. France complains that Germany has compromised negotiations for arms limitation and in its treaty violating has threatened "the whole idea of international relations." With a determined unity achieved by three great powers at Stresa, and the report that Britain has invited Germany and Russia to naval conversations, the Council shows a disposition to take no violent action against Germany. Treaties must be supported—But Europe sees punishment of Germany and disruption as less important than binding the nations in harmony and lasting peace.

¶ Britain, France and Italy leave Stresa bound in an understanding that points to quiet for Europe and a co-ordinated attack on the economic problems. A joint communiqué criticizes Germany for treaty violation and leaves the door open for it to join a seven-point program for European security. Future treaty breakers are promised punishment, an extensive system of security pacts for eastern and central Europe is advocated. London, Paris and Rome each express satisfaction over the Stresa accomplishment—Not much hope had been expressed; many hope-inspiring things came to pass.

¶ U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau broadcasts to the nation that the national debt will be less than the budget estimate of $34,000,000,000 on June 30, 1936. In calling the $1,250,000,000 bonds of the Fourth Liberty loan, the last Libertys outstanding, for redemption Oct. 15, he announces an interest saving of $100,000,000 a year, and says the carrying charge on the public debt is today less than in 1925, when the total debt was $8,000,000,000 smaller. He declares the financial log jam is broken—Capital has begun to flow freely into business.

¶ Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland's noted business analyst, tells why much of the federal expenditure for recovery is falling short. Business men are "burying" it in their bank accounts. The original recipients spend the money for things they need. Business firms who get it use it in part to pay debts, in part to keep operating at slow speed, largely to build up their bank accounts. There must come a change to bring true stimulation. The workers spend the money for consumers' goods—Business must spend it for durable or producers' goods and give the so-called magic in money its working chance.

¶ Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, paints a rosy picture of Britain's financial and trade position. He presents to the Commons the budget for 1935-36 with an estimated surplus of £5,610,000 or $28,030,000. The improvement in trade has reached right down to the purchasing power of the people. Standards of living have improved. The cost of living remains low; there is no diminution in the thrift of the people. Income taxes show a huge increase, but no lower rate is in sight—Those recent arms expansions must rest solidly on the taxpayers' purse.

¶ Ethiopia answers the concentration of 30,000 Italian troops near its borders by announcing obligatory military service for both men and women. Perhaps the female military tasks may not extend beyond nursing and rear-lines work. Rome's statement that more than 75,000 skilled workmen will be sent to Italy's East African colonies carries its meaningful inference—Italy is in Africa to build itself, with or without more land, a colonial empire.

¶ American farmers see Government moves in their behalf. The Bankhead bill, substituting land ownership for farm tenantry for suffering share-croppers, gets an unusual endorsement by the A. F. of L. A $1,000,000,000 bond issue would supply low-cost credit to acquire land. While AAA payment to farmers for crop restriction is in question, seven Government agencies link their efforts to combat the continuing dust storm damage—Thinking men should find ways to thwart a calamity that is something beside reckless nature on the rampage.

¶ St. Paul sees 100 hard-hit but hopeful Minnesota farmers and their families start the long trek to the new farm frontier of Alaska. They too will cross the old "Immigrant Trail," but California will be not their goal, but their sailing point. Each family has its Government drawing account of $3000, to be repaid in 30 years at 3 per cent. Alaska farms are strange, different, problematical—But these resolute pioneers are sure to write new stanzas into humanity's saga of the soil.

Treasury Head Says U. S. Is On Verge of Boom

Says Log Jam of Finance Is Broken and Business Ready to Advance

Calls Last Liberty's

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—Discarding his usual taciturnity and venturing into the field of prophecy, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, last night radiocast to the American public the flat statement that the financial log-jam has been broken.

The Morgenthau radiocast was undoubtedly timed to undercut the front-page publicity of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's rosy British budget figures today. The budget surplus there, combined with statements of British recovery, has in forecast had a profound effect on American opinion, both popular and expert. Secretary Morgenthau sought to balance this against a record of his own stewardship showing it in its best light.

In Tune with Financiers

His remarks are in tune with those financiers who have been anticipating—if not apprehending—the final thaw of the restraints which have held back vast stored-up reservoirs of credit. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, apparently felt that excessive inflationary effects of this spring freshet could be controlled. In sum, however, he sounded the tocsin of corporate refinancing, and general easement of money conditions.

At the same time, Mr. Morgenthau declared that the Government's deficits probably would not be as great as estimated. He confirmed that this year's deficit will fall short of President Roosevelt's predictions of $9,300,000,000 by at least $2,000,000,000. By 1936, he figured that the total national debt would be considerably less than the estimated $34,000,000,000.

Last Liberty Bonds Called

Today, too, the Treasury called the last of the outstanding Liberty bonds, thus—in Mr. Morgenthau's phrase: "In this seventeenth year after the armistice these famous securities move from the realm of government finance to the pages of history."

His rosy prediction of public and corporate finance were based chiefly on low interest rates now prevailing, under which the taxpayer can carry a total national debt $8,000,000,000 more than in 1925 at a total annual interest charge of less than in 1925, and has encouraged corporate refinancing in March of this year almost 10 times as great as in the same month one year ago.

Last month, corporate refunding exceeded $112,000,000, at 1½ per cent lower than issues in March, 1934, which means a saving of more than $1,500,000 to business. "That is real refunding," Mr. Morgenthau said.

Log-Jam Broken

"It shows conclusively that the financial log-jam has been broken. These developments have a very definite meaning in your everyday life. They affect not only the taxpayer, but every stockholder, producer, consumer, and worker. We are now just on the eve of seeing the substantial benefits of this fundamental change.

"There is no longer any reason why capital should not flow normally into the arteries of business. In fact, with the splendid co-operation and wise guidance of the Securities Exchange Commission it is doing so."

Two Cuban Groups Plan United Revolt Against Mendieta

HAVANA, April 15 (AP)—Leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Party disclosed yesterday that plans for a new revolt movement against the government of President Mendieta are being pushed on two fronts.

Former President Grau San Martin, head of the Autentico Party, is now in Miami and his aides here said he has been in conference there with Dr. Antonio Guiteras, chief of the radical secret society, "Joven Cuba" (Young Cuba).

The avowed purpose of the Grau-Guiteras conferences is to bring about a union of the two groups for the purpose of overthrowing the Government.

"The year 1935 has been fatal for revolutions," said one of the Autentico spokesmen, "but this period is only one of the stages of the revolutionary movement which was started in 1933 and was interrupted by the mediation efforts of United States Ambassador Sumner Welles just before the overthrow of Machado."

For many months Dr. Guiteras has been the most feared oppositionist, largely because his forces are believed to be well equipped for actual combat against the army and navy of Col. Fulgencio Batista. The Autenticos are strong in numbers but they have never been considered dangerous because of their lack of arms and fighting equipment.

Colonial Library Gets Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Massachusetts Historical Society has donated 50 valuable books to the library of the Colonial National Monument, at Yorktown, Superintendent B. Floyd Flickinger has announced. Massachusetts soldiers fought near Yorktown in both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, and several of the volumes relate specifically to their service in these conflicts.

Fall River Seeks Police Control

Lynn Uniting Its Shoe Factions

Springfield to Repeat Forum

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Fall River—Home Rule for Police Voted by House

Fall River today had one leg on home rule for its police department. The Massachusetts House had voted yes; the bill divorcing Fall River's police from state control went to the Senate.

If the Senate concurs, Governor Curley will sign. The State, he has said, should hand control of both Fall River and Boston police back to their respective mayors. These today are the only cities in the State with no police power.

In 1915, the fight for home rule in Fall River was opened. Representative Frank D. O'Brien, leader of the home-rulers for the last five years, charged complete incompetence, today, with the present system.

It is purely political, and out of the public reach, he said. Fall River's three police commissioners, appointed by the Governor, are too insignificant to become a state election issue. As for the Governor, he cannot devote much time to this single city. As a result:

"The commissioners are a law unto themselves," said Representative O'Brien. "The Mayor has no say. He cannot even control police appropriations. What the commissioners ask, they must by law be given. Morale is very low."

Under home rule, the Mayor could discipline the police, and the people could discipline the Mayor, said Mr. O'Brien.

Lynn—Shoe Labor Groups Lined Up in Peace Unity

In high optimism, the central council of Lynn shoe workers today set out to round up the various labor factions, and whip up unity for the new industrial peace pact.

Tonight or tomorrow, a committee of six representing the locals of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union meets with Mayor J. Fred Manning.

Tonight the central or Joint Council of the union also goes to the mat with factional leaders.

Object: A united labor front. Pulling and hauling between local units has wrecked many a peace plan in Lynn's stormy labor history. But today, said the Joint Council in ringing tones, the fight is no longer exclusively labor versus manufacturer. It is Lynn labor versus that of other cities and towns. Let Lynn bicker and strike, and tranquil shoe centers will capture the business. Let Lynn back the new peace pact, agree to arbitration, guarantee not to bolt the plan—and the superiority of Lynn shoe labor will once again triumph.

No time is to be lost in presenting the plan to the entire union mem-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Private Utilities Fear Connecticut River Exploiting

Disturbed Over Federal Interest in Expanding Its Power Output

Political storm clouds hung over the peaceful Connecticut River Valley today as comprehensive proposals for flood control and power development along this largest of New England rivers converged on Washington.

Preliminary rumbles were heard in private utility circles with the completion of a detailed study of potential developments on the Connecticut River by the United States District Engineer at Providence. There is considerable apprehension among the utilities that this survey presages the setting up of a Connecticut Valley Authority similar to the one in Tennessee.

Such action would be sheer folly, Massachusetts utilities contended, in the face of the Federal Power Commission's recent report that New England, outside of Maine, was already producing a 5 per cent surplus of power. Maine was found to be under-produced by 10 per cent.

Curley Against Power Plan

Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts also lined himself up against federal power plans which he believed would lead to excessive production but urged a $60,000,000 appropriation to be spent on reforestation, flood control and sewage disposal in the Connecticut Valley.

Although the War Department has made no recommendations, as yet, for developing the Connecticut Valley, the district engineer's survey now on its way to the board of engineers for rivers and harbors will form the basis for department proposals. The survey was authorized several years ago by Congress and pointed specifically to the development of new power sites that would almost double the power output of the Connecticut.

The report revealed that hydroelectric power is already generated extensively in the Connecticut Valley. Along the river, the report showed, there are 63 power plants with a capacity of 440,000 kilowatts most of which is developed by eight large plants.

Looks to Co-ordinators

Future developments, the district engineer recommended, should be co-ordinated with existing ones. As a nucleus for what may become one of the Federal Government's proposed 40 power zones, the Connecticut report presented a study involving 40 proposed storage and power projects at a cost of $81,000,000 and a power capacity of 338,000 kilowatts.

"Ridiculous," say private utility executives, who want to know what is to be done with the added power when their own plants are producing a surplus.

Prof. Harold K. Barrows, consulting engineer for the National Resources Board, was called upon to clarify the apparent paradox. This

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Neutral 'Rights' Declared Having No Place in War

Should Be 'Duties' Says U. S. World War Neutrality Director

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—The expert opinion of leading American international lawyers is now being placed behind the drive to re-define American neutrality. Dr. James Brown Scott, who from August, 1914, to April, 1917, was chairman of the State, War, and Navy Neutrality Board, today issues for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace a smashing condemnation of the exercise of neutral "rights," and a call instead for neutral "duties," which will keep the nation out of war.

Meanwhile, in official Washington, the drive for the new neutrality marches apace, albeit in somewhat confused and behind-the-scenes style. President Roosevelt, who set the ball rolling, is not anxious that it shall get away from the Administration. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who last week conferred with the President on the subject, has a number of concrete recommendations worked out by his department.

Nye Eager to Shift Load

In Congress, the Nye Munitions Committee has introduced two resolutions, and two others are ready. The committee is willing to shift the task to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, upon which it properly rests, if there is any surety that the committee will act promptly and forcefully. From this pulling and

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Textile Protest On Tax Moves Toward Climax

Leaders Start Action to Obtain Injunction on Federal Levies

Labor Gives Version

Textile leaders today moved to obtain an injunction against the processing tax, center of a textile war that has thus far produced no relief for New England from the Administration in Washington.

The Cotton Policy Committee of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association, meeting in Boston, voted to appoint a special committee to ascertain what legal steps could be taken to nullify the operation of the processing tax.

The militant textile group also passed a resolution attacking Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for promoting sectionalism and using in an unAmerican and unworthy way, the office he holds at Washington. Equalization of wages throughout the country was urged in another resolution.

Indications of a "Boston Tea Party" attitude cropped out in the defiant statement by James Sinclair, treasurer of the Charlton Mills of Fall River, today when he declared that he was "willing to go to jail for refusing to pay the tax."

He proposed that northern and southern manufacturers follow his example of open defiance "unless President Roosevelt shows an inclination to aid the textile industry."

Two Meetings Arranged

Mr. Sinclair's militant uprising is expected to be reflected at two meetings of textile officials held under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the New England Council this noon. Gov. James M. Curley is also expected to make the sparks fly in a verbal attack planned against the processing tax, Japanese competition and overproduction.

While the industry attacked the processing tax, mill workers directed their guns at the manufacturers for permitting "over-production," a factor which labor insists has been covered up by the manufacturers in a burst of resentment against taxes and wage differentials.

Overproduction Charges

On the other hand, some manufacturers joined the outcry of labor against overproduction as fundamental in textile problems. A report on the textile industry by the New England Council revealed a dozen manufacturers favoring a horizontal 25 per cent curtailment in production.

They believed that such a curtailment would improve the price situation through a better adjustment of production to consumption, thus eliminating the necessity for selling below cost in order to obtain a market.

More than a dozen other manufacturers agreed that some curtailment of production was necessary. They favored a single 40- or 48-hour shift against the two 48-hour shifts allowed at present. Another suggestion growing in popularity is to eliminate from production all inefficient machines and to operate the efficient machinery two 48-hour shifts.

Closing of Mills

Emphasis was more widely centered upon the processing tax and Japanese competition with three more New England mills employing 3218 workers today an-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Share Croppers' Plight Spurs Relief Agencies Into Action

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—Along the highways of the South today they are streaming, the dispossessed sharecroppers, bereft of plows, of mules, of land—of hope.

Appeals of the most pathetic order accumulate in a pile in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, written in badly-spelled, hardly decipherable letters, begging the great President of the United States to intervene in their behalf.

Employees of the Relief Administration who have been delegates to make swift surveys of the situation declare on their return to the Capital that never in their experience in depressed areas of poverty-wracked Europe have they seen poverty so abject as in some of the submerged tenant farm lands of the rich United States today.

Desperate Farmers

Meanwhile desperate farmers, evicted or nonevicted alike, have joined the radical southern tenant farmers union and at last broken into print—in the possibility of an economic or armed conflict, in which violence has already occurred.

This is the background of the situation that has spurred forward the relief activities of the various emergency agencies of the Government, opened the eyes of many to one of the nation's greatest problems, and last week brought a unanimous report from a house committee favoring the Bankhead farm tenant bill, designed to launch the United States in a far-reaching social program in the generations to come, to "help worthy tenants to buy their own home with Government aid."

Almost without knowing it, America has become a nation of tenant farmers. The transition has been so rapid that the authentic Government figures compiled for the Bankhead committee will probably come as a surprise to most readers.

Nearly Half Are Tenants

The 1930 census showed 42.4 of all farms were operated by tenants in that year. Evidence before the House committee indicates that the number has greatly increased, and it is asserted that by now approximately one half of all United States farms are operated by tenants.

America that has been proud of the tradition that was epitomized in "the old homestead" and the family-sized, owner-operated farm, where sturdy, bare-footed children grew up with an independent, self-reliant outlook, sees today this tradition threatened, if it has not actually lapsed in a majority of American farms, the children are the children

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Farmers Pack for Alaskan Trek

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15 (AP)—Weary of eking out a scant livelihood on submarginal lands, 100 Minnesota farmers and their families packed their household effects today for the long trek to Alaska and new homes.

Riding behind "iron horses" and on steamboats they will cross the old Oregon Trail and speed on northward, looking for the chance "to start over with a clean slate" and carve out homes for themselves and their children.

Each family is allowed transportation for but 2000 pounds, and many a family heirloom, brought across the plains in covered wagons by pioneer ancestors was discarded for newer, more useful equipment.

Livestock and farm machinery were disposed of, to be replaced in Alaska by stock adapted to the climate and new farm equipment.

Each family, averaging four persons, will be given a drawing account of $3000, to be repaid in 30 years with 3 per cent interest.

Contracts from Washington will be signed this week, and by April 19 the families will be on their way to San Francisco, where the boat trip north is scheduled to start April 23.

League Meets as Stresa Ends; Council Considers Protest By France on Rearmed Reich

Official Memorandum Blames Germany for Threat to Peace

Ten Points Loom From Isola Bella

Renewed Hope Revives Berlin Will Soon Return to Geneva

By the Associated Press

The League of Nations Council met in extraordinary session to hear what French quarters said would be a "denunciation" of Germany by France. The delegates at Geneva were presented a French memorandum which declared Germany had threatened "the whole idea of international relations."

Official French sources in Paris said, however, that Germany's willingness to accept the nonaggression principle without military obligations revived hope for the establishment of an eastern European security pact, long advocated by France.

In Italy, the first published reports of the outcome of last week's conference at Stresa among Italy, Great Britain and France were received with enthusiasm in the belief that the united front determined upon by the three powers had assured the peace of Europe.

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 15—From Stresa the scene shifts to Geneva, where the League Council, convoked by the French to consider German rearming in violation of the Treaty of Versailles opened today. Actual discussions begin tomorrow.

The Council decided that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute would not be considered at this session, but that the delegates should devote their entire attention to the French protest on German rearmament.

French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval bases his appeal on a document which has been modified as the result of the talks since its first drafting. It contains no formal resolution condemning Germany and its conclusion must be worked out by a "rapporteur." It is a purely historical and juridical statement of the position created by unilateral measures, though it is couched in straightforward language.

Others Tore Up Treaties

It should be remembered that Germany is not the only violator of treaties. Poland recently tore up the Minorities Treaty. Debtor nations declined to pay without some previous agreement with creditor nations. The practice is becoming common.

At Stresa it was proposed to set up machinery for the imposition of economic sanctions, more or less automatic, against the violator of treaties in future. An extension of Article XVI, which as it now stands refers only to the war-maker not to the lawbreaker, could not be achieved without a consultation of members of the League which might last for years. But there is nothing to prevent any number of League members from agreeing to interpret it in the larger sense.

Stresa's Ten Results

Out of the Stresa Conference there emerges the possibility of:

1. The return of Germany to the European concert, since it has now expressed its intention of participating in the various talks under consideration;
2. A Rome conference of Central European nations, possibly including Germany, to prepare Danubian pacts.
3. Conclusion of a mutual assistance pact between France and Russia and perhaps Czechoslovakia;
4. Framing of comprehensive nonaggression consultative pacts acceptable to Germany, with embargoes operative against an aggressor;
5. Re-affirmation of the Locarno Pact by Italy and Great Britain;
6. Close understanding, possibly of a military character, between France and Italy;
7. Rapprochement between Italy and the Little Entente;
8. Elaboration of an air pact by France, Italy, Great Britain and Belgium.
9. Release of Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria from special military disabilities, provided it can be done in conditions of security;
10. Renewed recognition of the League as an instrument of collective maintenance of peace.

Powers' Solidarity Evident in Official Stresa Communiqué

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STRESA, April 15—Italy, France and England closed their history-making conference today with the assertion that they had reached full agreement on ways to save Europe from war.

The tri-power parley was called after Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's dramatic decision to rearm the Reich, which France, in an appeal to the League of Nations, declared perilous to peace.

It was the first time since the Paris Peace Conference the heads of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

© Sovfoto

Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Aras
Who Is Presiding Officer of Extraordinary Meeting of League Council

Americas Sign Cultural Pact At White House

Roosevelt Stresses Unity of Interest—Calls for New Dedication

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—In an impressive ceremony at the White House today, 20 nations of the western hemisphere and the United States—represented by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture—signed the Roerich pact for the protection in war and peace of cultural treasures. It was the Western World's observance of Pan American Day.

The pact, which has been pushed after years of patient endeavor, by a philosophical and artistic group of which Secretary Wallace is a member, was adopted by the seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo. It pledges signatory nations—and is open to Europeans as well as Americans—against violation of works of art.

Held as Sacred Trust

Nations are bound to deposit at the Pan American Union a list of historical monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, religious, and cultural institutions for which protection is desired. These constitute a sacred trust of civilized powers, and are intended to be respected.

Realists have expressed cynicism about the Roerich pact, asking if bombing airplanes capable of spreading destruction over a wide area or of starting a fire which would destroy a strategic center as well as a museum, would hold their hands under the conditions of modern warfare. The question remains unanswered, but the success of the sponsors of the Roerich pact has been remarkable.

Spiritual Significance

President Roosevelt epitomized its supporters' attitude when he said, over an international radio hookup at high noon today:

"This treaty possesses spiritual significance far deeper than the text of the instrument itself. It is but one of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

West Gets Relief From Dust Piles As Winds Subside

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15 (AP)—Winds died in much of the western dust area today, giving residents surcease from the oft recurring plague, but there was little hope for moisture that would bind the topsoil securely.

A. M. Hamrick, federal weather observer here, said today's information indicated at least 24 hours of relative calm, with a low pressure area moving in from the Northwest that may "cause a recurrence."

From Springfield, Mo., in the heart of the Ozarks, reports were that last night's chill had not yet caused any appreciable damage to fruit. Some damage was done in northern Missouri and southern Iowa.

In Minnesota high winds raised dust clouds after light precipitation and a temperature drop which pushed the mercury down as much as 50 degrees late yesterday. The dust was largely confined to the southern half of the state. Agricultural authorities said neither the dust nor cold were a threat to crops because of recent snow and rain.

One of the most prosperous seasons for bluestem grass pasture owners in east-central Kansas was seen as the influx of cattle from the dust region increased. The pastures were reported in good condition.

Paris Sees Victory for General Assistance Network

Reich Concession Aids Security Plan

Fear of Isolation Held Moving Berlin to New Policies

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 15—The result of the Stresa conference is hailed with satisfaction in France, which sees in it the almost complete triumph of its thesis that security depends on mutual assistance accords to forestall aggression.

In official circles, however, it is realized that Stresa is only a beginning—if a very good one—toward organization of collective security on the Continent.

Analyzing the outcome of the conference, well-informed French observers interpret the final resolution as indicating:

First, that eastern security pacts will be applied in modified form permitting effective bilateral mutual assistance accords within the framework of a more general treaty based on Articles X and XVI of the League Covenant.

Second, the Danubian conference in Rome arranged for the end of May will result in a number of similar bilateral mutual assistance accords, probably between Italy and France and between Italy and the Little Entente, designed to assure Austrian independence.

Third: the "Air Locarno" elaborated at London will be concluded soon in fact, if not in form, for the "accompanying bilateral accords" mentioned in the Stresa communiqué are stated here to refer to "accords of application" which would be concluded between France and Great Britain, France and Italy, Britain and Italy, Britain and Belgium, while waiting for Germany to accept the air convention and other collective security measures.

Fourth: an agreement is asserted to have been reached on a graduated scale of diplomatic, economic and perhaps even military sanctions to be applied through Geneva in the event of any further unilateral violation of peace treaties. These, it is hoped, will constitute a restatement and a re-enforcement of Articles X and XVI of the League Covenant.

Reich Isolationists Lose Influence With Move to Co-operate

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 15—Geneva discussions, while they may produce a strong resolution concerning one-sided violation of future treaties, are not expected here to result in further alienation of Germany from the League of Nations but rather to prepare the ground for its speedy return there.

German isolationists, it is felt, have momentarily lost their influence, whether from fear of imminent isolation or for other reasons. Germany's recent concessions on the Eastern European pact idea, expressed in the message to Sir John Simon last week end, are interpreted as an indication of a desire to co-operate in the general peace plan.

What Next?

Today much thought is given to the question of what will result from Germany's new attitude, especially regarding its East European policy and Central European developments. For now Germany virtually acknowledges it will not regard with hostility any mutual assistance pacts, whether made by France and Russia, by these States and the Baltic Entente or the Little Entente and Italy for the Danube basin. Reduction of armaments and Germany's return to the League on terms of equality may help considerably in the present situation, it is felt here.

It is admitted, now that Germany has itself made its equality with the other powers, an actual fact, that there is some justification for these powers wanting to bring that equality within the system of security as laid down in the declaration of Dec. 11, 1932 and the London communiqué of Feb. 3.

Acknowledgement

Germany's concessions to Stresa regarded as acknowledgment of that fact and of this country's fear of

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Fall River Seeks Police Control

Lynn Uniting Its Shoe Factions

Springfield to Repeat Forum

(Continued from Page 1)

bership. Those two factories who have virtually promised to move in with 1000 new jobs and $1,000,000 pay roll, are loudly calling for action on the double-quick.

Springfield—Public Forum Series Proves Big Success

At least 1000 Springfield folks know all about Europe today. That number was the average attendance at a highly successful public forum series, just completed. So delighted was the American Association for Adult Education that $4500 will be forthcoming next year, for another series.

All 40 meetings were devoted to the big European countries, their background, culture and economic problems. Russia was the cynosure; France and Britain followed closely behind. Facilities of the city library were heavily taxed by the interest in the lectures.

Leaders of the forum took their pencils and calculated the nature of the audience. To their surprise—for the college-trained make up only a very small proportion of the population—53 per cent were college graduates. Graduate students numbered 15 per cent of the average audience. High school graduates totaled 35 per cent.

If 1000 people of an inland American city can be so interested in faraway Europe as to come once a week, said the forum leaders, the forum can be called a marked success. Subjects for next year have not yet been announced.

EASTER week-end EXCURSIONS

CANADA

MONTREAL $8
QUEBEC $10

Round trip from Boston

Leave Boston Thursday, April 18, or Friday, April 19. Return from Montreal any time before midnight April 22, or from Quebec April 23.

Pullman service at small extra cost. Special round trip from Quebec to St. Anne de Beaupre, 60 cents.

MARITIME PROVINCES

NEW BRUNSWICK $7 to $12
NOVA SCOTIA $10 to $12
PRINCE EDWARD ISL. $12

Round trip from Boston (Coaches only)

Round trip rail fares to the Maritimes have never been lower. Plan to visit your friends "Down East."

Leave Boston 8.00 P.M., April 18, on special train. Leave for home any time before midnight April 23.

MAINE

$5 TO $7

Round trip from Boston (Coaches only)

Visit your friends or relatives. Round trip train fare to almost any point in Maine not over $7. Portland $5.

Leave Boston on any train April 18, 19, or 20, except Streamlined "Flying Yankee." Leave for home any train except "Flying Yankee" before midnight April 23.

Tickets on sale at North Station for all trips.

— Call CAPitol 1400 —
for reservations and information.

BOSTON AND MAINE

Smugglers—Liquor Crew Is Caught in Act by Patrol

In the black of marine night, a shadowy bulk slipped quietly into the mouth of the Portsmouth River, in Rhode Island. It was 2:30 a. m., and not a light was showing. The watch peered into the darkness and a motor throbbed in muffled rhythm below decks.

Came a sharp challenge, shattering the stillness. Searchlights came full into the dazzled eyes of the watch. "You are under arrest." A scuffle on deck, a hurried consultation, and the craft surrendered to Coast Guard Patrol C. G. 836.

Out of the hold came well over 1000 gallons of Belgian alcohol. The craft was turned over to Coast Guard cutter Argo, to be towed to Providence. Three men were arraigned.

Came the dawn, and only a quiet government patrol boat made its way along the coast, barely rippling the water.

Socialism—Thomas Says It Doesn't Spell Revolution

By voting Socialist, said Norman Thomas to the Ford Hall Forum last night, America need never fear it is voting for a revolution. America, he said, would never resort to revolution—no matter how stiff the depression.

"Don't be misled by the Communists and their attempt to join with the Socialists in various demonstrations. I term this a plot to damage the Socialist Party. Socialists will have nothing to do with it."

Thus tackling the most deep-rooted American prejudice against Socialism, Mr. Thomas made his bid for new adherents to his party. The grievances suffered by the American colonies at the hands of England, he appropriately told New Englanders, were as dust compared with the sufferings of the American people today. He gave, as always in his lectures, abundant case illustrations. They covered Harlem landlordism; in the background of the recent riots there, and similar abuses on the farms of Arkansas.

"Many persons living in the jungle, before civilization, were better off than certain groups of American citizens today."

The remedy, said Mr. Thomas, is democratic Socialism—gradual but always devoted to ending abuses in capitalism and gradually supplanting it.

Witness—He Gets Into the Wrong Case in Salem Court

Justice Edgar Pariseau of Harbor Street, Salem, was in court. "Using a motorcar without authority" was the charge. A witness was called. He strode into the room, mounted the witness stand, took the oath.

"Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole . . ." As usual, the oath dissolved into mumbled syllables, and the answer was briefly given.

Attorney questioned the witness, pointing to Pariseau. "Do you know this man?"

"I do."

At that point, Pariseau looked up, puzzled. "I never saw the man before," he said in astonishment to the judge.

A hurried conference at the bench. Attorneys and the witness compared notes. "The witness," it was announced, "is in the wrong courtroom—testifying in the wrong case." Whereupon the witness left at once. Nothing was said about perjured evidence. The trial went on.

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Japanese—Friendship Ties Seen in Art Museum Event

To a Saturday afternoon group making a friendship tour of the Japanese art and drama section of Fine Arts Museum the commercial rivalries and jingoistic aspects so prominently featured between this nation and Nippon seemed very far removed, indeed. Imbued in the quieting atmosphere of Prof. Marion E. Hall's discourse on flower arrangement and the Japanese inherent sense of humor, the visitors seemed to more nearly approach a common meeting ground with the Japanese.

Various departments of Japanese life and art were brought out during the tour, which ended with a tea ceremony in the museum's lunch room. The visitors wondered whether in such activities the interests of peace were not very well served.

Schools—Teacher Test Plan Is Tried Out in Lynn

Lynn's valiant effort to take school appointments out of politics was on the last lap, today. The school committee was correcting the examination papers of 120 candidates for higher teaching positions. Four candidates for junior high principalships were cramming for their impending tests. Lynn's school system for the first time was virtually on civil service.

Lynn pupils might have chortled in glee, Saturday, to see their teachers on the writing end of an examination. Questions were broad in range, thorough in detail. Subject matter, cultural information and a psychological test were put to them.

From all parts of the state, the outcome of the examinations will be watched. Rare is the merit system for school promotions. In Lynn it was virtually compelled, so much had appointments been subject to political maneuvering in past. Deputy superintendent Ernest Stevens proposed and the school committee adopted the examination system on trial. Hopes were today high for its success.

Knitting—It Almost Carried A Girl Beyond Her Station

Give a young lady a pair of knitting needles in these days when yarn manufacturers are being thankful for fads and almost anything is likely to happen, even unto the delay of one of those very business like institutions, a Boston & Albany train.

It happened in this wise: The 4:30 Highland circuit train pulled into Newton Center. Many passengers disembarked, but one young lady sat in her chair knitting with all the absorption and attention to detail that successful knitters are displaying most everywhere these days. While she sat, counting the stitches with her lips, a desperate young man on the station platform waved his arms with all the abandon of a Boy Scout learning the Chinese semaphore. At last one peculiar gyration, which almost sat the young man down without intention, attracted her notice. Deft but excited fingers started jamming needles, yarn and the first part of a skirt into a bag, but one ball of yarn went around left end for five yards and tangled hopelessly around the iron legs of the chair.

"Ginny, Ginny," wailed the young man. "Ginny," you know, is an abbreviation of Virginia.

"Ginny" assumed a hopeless look, dropped her knitting and started to pantomime through the car window just what the trouble was, just as if the young man didn't already know.

A very polite B. & A. conductor witnessed the little scene, drew his own conclusions; pulled the emergency cord. He gathered up the yarns, needles and bag, thrust them into the flustered young lady's hands and helped her off the car.

"I was knitting, and the funniest thing, I didn't . . ." just as if the young man didn't already know all about it.

Gambling—Curley Says 'Big Ring Uncovered'

"Boys, we've got something pretty hot," said Governor Curley today, emerging from the executive chambers with a broad smile on his face.

"Counsellor John P. Feeney, you know, has uncovered a gigantic gambling ring, a big Chicago gang that bets on horses and dogs and numbers, and whatever. You better see Feeney."

So off scampered half a hundred news-hawks in quest of Attorney Feeney. They located him in his office at 18 Tremont Street.

"See me later," said Mr. Feeney, "see me later, we have them all right; but I'm not quite ready to tell about it yet, so see me a little later."

Railroads—N. E. Governors To Confer on Their Prospects

Rallying to see what they can do about keeping the region's railroads and banks on an even keel, Governor Curley and other New England Governors will meet in Hartford, April 25, for a conference, it was learned today.

Governor Curley pointed out today that Massachusetts savings banks have $265,000,000 in securities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford line. "If anything were to happen to the New Haven it would be a severe blow to those savings institutions and tend to pull down the larger banks," he said.

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May Be TVA Companion

By a Staff Artist

Connecticut Valley Water Map

Courts—Pre-trial Efforts To Settle Cases Planned

Boston attorneys today were estimating the effects of the new pre-trial system that justices of the Superior Court have decided to try out next fall. Under this procedure the justice who is assigned a case for trial will call the principals in a few days before the formal trial is scheduled and attempt to work out a settlement.

If a settlement is possible, they sponsor it; if one might be made later, but needs time to work out, the court will grant the necessary delay. If it requires trial the justice may use the opportunity to see that the case is properly prepared, the issues set forth and all preliminary matters taken care of.

This is the second judicial experiment, superior court justices have decided upon. The first, announced two weeks ago, embraces adoption of the jury pool system, under which jury members are kept in dormitories during trials and are otherwise protected from interference or meddling.

The alterations result from a recent trip by Judge Louis S. Cox and Edmund S. Phinney, executive secretary to the chief justice of the superior court. They visited several western cities and also New York. Court procedure was studied and the adoption of Chicago's jury pool methods and Detroit's pre-trial docket were recommended for trial in Suffolk County.

Briefs

City government of today is a community enterprise calling for far more leadership and administration than in the days when the Constitution was written, Harold H. Burton, former acting Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, said yesterday at the Bowdoin College Institute of Politics at Brunswick, Me., according to the Associated Press.

Reels, radio and rumble seats were yesterday characterized as the modern "three R's" by Dr. Helen L. McGillicuddy, a Boston physician, before the annual conference of Junior Women's clubs at Hyde Park, a Boston suburb.

Harvard and University of Hawaii debating teams yesterday argued the question of statehood for Hawaii from New York and Honolulu over the land and ocean circuits of the National Broadcasting Company.

"Ipswich clams" henceforth are to be dug only in the daytime, by residents of the town who must be American citizens, according to a new set of regulations announced Saturday by the town officials.

In their constant drive against Sunday gaming Boston police staged several raids yesterday in various sections of the city making 26 arrests in all.

Enlistment of New England's quota for CCC camps, consisting of 5230 boys, 1067 war veterans and 167 foresters, starts today at various reception centers it was announced Saturday by Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commander of the First Corps area.

Motor Carriers Law In Maine Sustained

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court today declared valid the section of the Maine law of 1933 authorizing the State Utilities Commission to give preference to operators longest engaged as motor vehicle common carriers in restricting such activities over certain routes.

The validity of the law was challenged by John M. Stanley who has operated motor-truck service in the State since July, 1925.

The feature he attacked in particular was that under which the commission refused to permit him to continue operation of a line between Lewiston and Haines Landing and permitted others longer in service on that route to continue.

Mr. Stanley contended that as he had been in service prior to the enactment of the 1933 law he had acquired contract rights which the State was prohibited under the Federal Constitution from abridging without compensation.

Maine's Supreme Court upheld the act as a valid exercise of the State's police power.

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Stevenses View Long Island Sound From Hill Granted Ancestor in 1675

CLINTON, Conn., April 15 (AP)—High on a hill overlooking this village and Long Island Sound is a small, gray house, a few outbuildings and 45 acres of land that have been continuously operated for 260 years as a farm.

In 1675, the King gave John Stevens of Guilford a grant of land on Cow Hill, two and one-half miles from here, in what was then virgin growth timber. This plot of ground, with a house built in 1690, is still in the possession of the Stevens family—the ninth generation.

Amiable Leander Stevens and his two sisters occupy the place now. But they do not bother much about the farm, except as a location for a residence.

Situated just at the side of the Killingworth Road, behind an ancient well that the Stevens's ancestors dug, the "salt-box" house shines radiantly under a new coat of paint; but to go into the interior is to walk back to the seventeenth century, when low ceilings, large fireplaces, hand wrought hardware and huge beams were in vogue. The farm commands such a view of the Sound that you can see 30 miles out to the horizon on a clear day.

Private Utilities Fear U. S. in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 1)

expert declared that New England "is producing all the power it needs at present." But, he said, if business revives, as expected, "power demands would very shortly tax the capacity of existing plants."

Government Favors Surplus

Professor Barrows, however, thinks that private business is strongly intrenched in New England to keep up with power demands as they arise. The policy of the Government, on the other hand, is to encourage the consumption of power by producing power in advance of the demand, thus making it sufficiently cheap to invite greater consumption.

Flood control was a paramount consideration in the district engineer's report, now headed for Washington. Noting that flood crests originated particularly on the Vermont tributaries of the Connecticut River, the report called for 33 storage and possible power developments on the large tributaries.

An initial flood control plan consisted of 10 projects in the valleys of the Passumpsic, Ammonoosuc, Ompompanoosuc, White and Ottauquechee Rivers. The 10 projects would control an area of 951 square miles or 48 per cent of the total areas of the tributaries upon which they are placed.

Projects Are in North

All of the initial projects are located in northern New Hampshire and Vermont where the flood menace is most apparent.

In 1927, the rivers mentioned caused a flood damage amounting to $12,449,000, the report stated. Under the proposed initial flood control plan, the average annual flood damage saved would amount to $174,500. Flood control, the report added, would also prevent loss of employment resulting from heavy floods, crippled transportation facilities, loss of life and decrease in the productiveness of communities.

Substitution of hydroelectric power for steam power under the initial plan would result in an estimated saving on coal costs amounting to $185,000.

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Rhode Island Budget Director Is Removed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15 (AP)—Gov. Theodore F. Green today removed his director of the budget, Thomas P. McCoy. Mr. McCoy, who is city auditor of Pawtucket and was appointed to the $8000 state post by Governor Green last January, was discharged as the result of a bitter factional row in the Democratic Party.

He has been credited with being one of the leaders in the party faction which by obstructive tactics forced the General Assembly to adjourn its annual session Saturday morning without having passed any more than a fraction of the party's platform measures. Christopher Del Sesto of this city, Mr. McCoy's deputy, was promoted to succeed his chief by Governor Green.

Baseball Game Calls Early Senate Session

The baseball season is on, so legislators are getting ready to leave the State House early.

The Senate today voted to open its session at 11 a. m. tomorrow, in order to allow members to attend the opening of the National League season at Braves Field tomorrow.

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State Names Road After Shays Rebellion Leader

New Highway around the rim of prospective Quabbin reservoir at a cost of $700,000 links the two towns of Orange and Belchertown in western Massachusetts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PELHAM, Mass., April 15—As an example of planning for the future, Massachusetts has finished its latest express road, the Daniel Shays Highway, to run around the rim of a great reservoir not yet built.

Linking the two towns of Orange and Belchertown in western Massachusetts, the newly completed highway stretches its approximate 25-mile length around the western shore of what will soon be the Quabbin Reservoir, part of the Metropolitan Boston water storage system which will utilize the flood-tide waters of the Swift River.

Completed at a cost of $700,000, the new highway follows the hilltops that enclose the natural basin for the reservoir, passing through the towns of Pelham, New Salem and Shutesbury and opening up scenic beauties little known to the traveling public.

Honoring a Rebel

It is rare indeed that a state honors a rebel who led a losing cause against it. But Massachusetts did just that in naming the highway as a memorial to Daniel Shays, who headed the revolt of farmers against the Commonwealth in 1786 and 1787.

In Pelham there is only a cellar hole and fields overgrown with brush to mark the site of the farm Daniel Shays occupied at the time of the American Revolution. The road on which his farmhouse stood has long been abandoned, but the old farm boundaries stretch down the hillside toward the west branch of the Swift River. Near the lower fields stood the oldtime country hostelry, Conkey's Tavern, a center for the insurgents in the days when the outbreak was being planned. On the level ground behind the tavern Shays drilled his men.

The new road looks down on all this from the hilltops, as it looks down and over the great valley that eventually will be filled with water for Metropolitan Boston. The route that it follows tells a different story from the serenity of the valley, for it was over the hilltops that Shays and his men fled after the failure of their attack on the Springfield Armory, Jan. 25, 1787. Along this road, too, marched Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's troops in a 30-mile drive that culminated in the surprise and capture of the fleeing insurgents at Petersham, Feb. 4, 1787.

Escaped to Vermont

Daniel Shays, however, escaped to Vermont with a few of his followers and later settled in Sparta, N. Y., where he received a Revolutionary War pension of $20 monthly.

Thus ended the career of a man who for a time seemed to have the forces of law and order in Massachusetts on the run. At the peak of his popularity, he and his followers were hailed as public saviors. The people, burdened by heavy public and private debts resulting from the nine years of Revolutionary War, were in search of relief and ready to accept any opening that offered a way out.

Shays was 28 years old when he fought with the Continental forces at Bunker Hill as a sergeant. He was conspicuous for his personal bravery. He was presented a sword by General Lafayette, under whom he rose to the rank of captain. And at the time of the rebellion which bears his name, the service of the soldiers in the Revolution was still fresh in the public mind and the task of finding followers an easy one.

His rebellion reached its height in an attack on the Springfield Armory, where an abundance of supplies was stored. Gen. William Shepherd of Westfield, in command of the slim forces at the arsenal, marched out to meet the insurgents on Jan. 25, 1787. A boulder now marks the site of the encounter in Springfield.

C. G. Fairman

Daniel Shays Highway Between Orange and Belchertown

Upper—Looking Across the Swift River Valley From the Highway. Insert—One of the Markers Along the Highway. Below—An Attractive Stretch of the Highway

Leather Makers Say They Cannot Increase Wages

Competition From Other Countries Is Held to Be Ruinous

Confronted by a demand from 7000 leather workers for a 40 per cent wage increase, eastern Massachusetts manufacturers today told the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration that ruinous competition from low-wage countries make impossible any wage increase at the present time.

Further reason why the wages of leather workers in Peabody, Lynn, Salem, Danvers, and Woburn cannot be raised, the manufacturers added, are that production costs have increased under the NRA, use of imitation leather has increased, and business has decreased.

The first half of the lengthy proceedings was concluded today. For two weeks the board has been hearing arguments from union leaders in support of a general increase.

Raymond F. Roberts, secretary of the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association, in opposing the increase today, declared German manufacturers are importing to the Boston market top grades of calf leather at seven cents less than a representative Massachusetts tannery can afford to sell it. This, he said, is an example of the ruinous competition facing the American leather industry.

Defending their wage scale, the manufacturers concluded their arguments by quoting President Roosevelt. The industry, they said, has continually sought to accomplish "the wide spread and permanent reemployment of workers at wages sufficient to secure comfort and decent living."

State Blue Sky Law Declared Obsolete

"The Massachusetts blue sky law is obsolete since the passage of the National Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and should be repealed."

Such was the sentiment of a petition filed by the Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms with the State Department of Public Utilities today. The petition requested that the department exempt from provisons of the "blue sky" law all securities lawfully registered on any securities exchange in the country, which has become a national securities exchange under orders from the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission.

Adoption of this request would mean virtual repeal of the "blue sky" law which prohibits the sale of securities in Massachusetts which are not listed on the Boston Stock Exchange, unless they have been investigated by the "blue sky" division.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Undoubtedly the Massachusetts Legislature will delay until late in the present session any vote on important revenue legislation, although today the Senate has before it sales tax measures.

Indications are that the sales tax and other bills calling for increased revenue will be laid on the table; and, as one legislator said, "When the boys get in a tight spot, they will go 'Eeny, meeny, miney mo'; snatch a measure from the table, and pass it in desperation."

There is little doubt that increased revenue is one of the most important and most troublesome problems before the General Court this year. The Legislature's action on the state budget thus far has been confined to increasing it. As sent up by the Governor, it was nicely balanced by a $10,000,000 gas tax diversion, a $9,500,000 state tax on cities and towns, and a $3,000,000 income from his proposed 10 per cent surtax on incomes.

The Legislature destroyed that balance by adding items here and there. Pending legislation, if passed, will add a considerable amount. In addition, no action has yet been taken on the Governor's surtax proposal. But even if they do say "yes" on the surtax, more revenue will be needed.

It is up to the hesitating legislators to provide new sources, unless they want to increase the state tax, and thus increase the real estate burden.

This would be disastrous in some cases; for the cities and towns are looking to the State for help in the form of a sharply reduced state tax or new revenue. In several cities, Mayors are facing elections this year; and unless they can hold down the local tax rate, they probably confront defeat. Several Mayors are delaying their budgets in the hope that the legislators will pull from out the heap lying on the table some revenue measure that will relieve real estate.

As it has been said before, the sales tax proposals are distinctly unpopular on Beacon Hill. Democrats, with the poorer people in mind, do not favor any sales tax. Several Republicans, with retail merchants whispering in their ears, also shake their heads vigorously at the mention of such legislation.

Of course, an alternative is provided in proposals for income tax increases. Mayor Mansfield and the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts have proposed a 50 per cent increase in the state income tax. This proposal accompanies a limited sales tax measure. Together they would provide $20,000,000 with which cities and towns could hold down real estate taxes. But it is expected that income tax increase measures will be laid on the table with the sales tax.

The fun will come when the Legislature is forced to remove the tax measures from the table and to act upon them.

⸙ ⸙ ⸙

Boston University has become an important cog in Governor Curley's regime. Its two professors on the Governor's advisory committee, John J. Murray and Frank L. Simpson, have been in the limelight ever since the committee was formed, while representatives from Harvard and M. I. T. hav been rather obscured.

It is possible that Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., are purposely remaining in the background, so as not to feel the brunt of any criticism directed at the Governor's activities. But that does not take away from the fact that Professor Murray, who teaches economics at B. U., now is the major figure in the "brain trust." Unlike his associate, Professor Simpson from the B. U. Law School, who now has a $9000 state job as special assistant attorney general in charge of bank liquidation work, he appears to be after no state position.

Professor Murray has been prominent in the Governor's skirmish with the electric light companies. He advised Governor Curley to seek a federal investigation of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—advice which the Governor has followed. He seems to be at the Governor's elbow in many important matters.

Edgar M. Mills

Millen Plea Loses In U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Murton Millen and his brother Irving, convicted of the machine-gun murder of Patrolman Forbes A. McLeod in a holdup of the Needham (Mass.) Trust Company Feb. 2, 1934, lost in the Supreme Court today in their contention they should have been tried in a federal court because of alleged prejudice. The high court refused to review the action of lower federal courts which declined to order transfer of the trial from the Norfolk County (Mass.) Superior Court.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC vocalist	String quintet	Patti Chapin, songs
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Musical drama	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club	Yankee Singers	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Air Adventures"	feature; news	Scores; music	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner"	"The Band Wagon"	"Concert Minia-
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"The Desert Kid"	"Miss. Minstrel"..	tures"; orchestra.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Financial talk
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orch
8:00	D. A. R. Congress	Richard Himber's	"Melody Limited".	CBS piano team..
8:15	Lucille Manners	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Passover Festival:	Nelson Eddy, bari-	Kate Smith's Re-	Discovery Night:
8:45	narrator; choir	tone; chorus; or..	vue; orchestra	amateur show by
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori;	talent from New
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orchestra	England
9:30	"Violets Every Day,"	"Music at the Hay-	Block-Sully; Wake-	"Harv and Esther"
9:45	dramatic sketch	dyns": drama; or.	field-Mack; orch..	News Service
10:00	Jackie Heller's Orch..	Gene Arnold; solo-	Hill billy music;	Wayne King and
10:15	Pan American Con-	ist; quartet; orch.	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	cert; service orch.;	Musical program..	"Public Utilities	Jack Renard and
10:45	speaker; soloist	Hawaiian music	Rates," R.D. Long	his orchestra
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; feature.	News Service	Sketch; Casa Loma
11:15	NBC dance music	NBC organist	Le Paradis Orch	Orchestra
11:30	"Ink Spots": Jolly	Stan Myers and	Imperial Varieties.	Madriguera Orch..
11:45	Coburn's Orchestra.	his orchestra	Kaye Orchestra	Murphy Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, From the Mayor's office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Budapest String Quartet recital.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Giants baseball game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WAAB, St. Louis Cardinals-Chicago Cubs baseball game, Chicago.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:15 WEEI, "Congress Speaks": discussions; United States Marine Band.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, conducted by Thornton Burgess.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana": Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Ethel Shutta, guest soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Red Trails," Northwest Mounted Police dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC, Hour of Charm: female vocal-instrumental ensemble.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch with music.
10:00 WEEI, "Naughty Marietta": soloists; players; concert orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Heidt's Brigadiers: popular orchestra and features.
11:15 WAAB, "The Railroad," John J. Pelley, president, Association of American Railroads."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Advisory, 10 a. m.: Northeast storm warning ordered noon Cape Hatteras to Boston, Mass. Disturbance of great intensity centered over the Lake Superior area moving east southeastward will cause strong northwest winds this afternoon and tonight, probably reaching gale force at times Virginia Capes to Nantucket, Mass.

Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Tuesday or Wednesday, again toward end of week; warmer beginning of week, slightly colder middle, warmer about Friday, colder end of week.

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and possibly early Tuesday, becoming fair during Tuesday; warm early tonight, much colder late tonight and Tuesday; fresh to strong southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Probably snow tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday and in the west portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably snow; colder tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Fair and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest over south portion tonight and over north portion Tuesday, probably reaching gale force over south portion late tonight or Tuesday; weather mostly overcast, probably occasional rain over north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	46	New Orleans	60	74
Bermuda	66	72	New York	46	50
Chicago	30	64	Norfolk, Va.	50	56
Denver	34	72	Philadelphia	48	54
Helena, Mont.	30	46	St. Louis	34	72
Jacksonville	54	70	St. Paul	18	64
Kansas City	32	82	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	46	58
Miami, Fla.	60	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 15.
B—Maximum April 14.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:12 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Tuesday 9:32 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:55 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 51 degrees above zero; minimum 37 above.

A Summer Cottage in 2 Weeks
POPE & COTTLE PREBILT HOUSES
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SALT IS CHEAP USE THE BEST
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THE CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHEFS

Boston Events

Tonight

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Hold 'Em Yale," a Damon Runyon story with Buster Crabbe and Patricia Ellis. Fenway, 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount, 9:29 a. m., 12:15, 3:01, 5:47, 8:33. "The Case of the Curious Bride," a Perry Mason detective tale with Warren William.

EXETER—"One More Spring," 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "The Woman in Red."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," Franz Schubert's life and music. British Gaumont filmed it in Vienna. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Educational shorts and cartoon.

KEITH'S—Baroness Orczy's "The Scarlet Pimpernel," well directed and photographed, with Leslie Howard at his best. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—Hugh Walpole's "Vanessa," with Helen Hayes. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN — Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "Traveling Saleslady" with Hugh Herbert. 11:43 a. m., 2:05, 4:53, 7:47, 10:30. Stage: Bob Hall, spontaneous rhymer, and vaudeville. Elizabeth Travis, piano soloist with Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"Folies Bergere," 9, 11:49 a. m., 2:38, 5:27, 8:15. "Private Worlds."

STATE—"One New York Night," with Franchot Tone in amusing and exciting adventures. 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "I'll Love You Always," with Nancy Carroll. Mickey Mouse. Todd - Kelly comedy.

BOSTON — "Roberta." 10:04 a. m., 1:04, 4:04, 7:04, 10:04. Vaudeville with "Toto" the clown.

UPTOWN—"Ruggles of Red Gap," 1, 4, 7, 10. "Folies Bergere."

TREMONT—"Broadway Bill," and "Kentucky Kernels." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—Conrad Nagel in "Death Flies East," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Folies Bergere," with Maurice Chevalier.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Folies Bergere," 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "Mystery Woman."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"South Sea Adventures," with Zane Grey; "Realm of Ghosts," Gulf of Mexico scenes; A. & P. Gypsies; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"The Night Is Young," 1, 4, 6:54, 9:46. "Home on the Range."

Music

CANDLE-LIGHT CONCERT—18th Century music played and sung by ERA Opera Orchestra and Chorus in colonial costumes. Public Library Lecture Hall. 8.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—Glendale Methodist Church, Ferry Street, Everett. 8.

Other Events

LEWIS REX MILLER—Lecture on international relations and current events. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

ERA LECTURE—"Can Europe Avert War?" by Francis J. Curtis, board member, of League of Nations Association. ERA Orchestra. Roslindale Municipal Bldg., 4220 Washington Street. 8.

"WAITING FOR LEFTY"—Presented by the New Theater Players in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple. Herbert Kline of New York, editor of the New Theater Magazine, will talk on the aims and activities of workers' theaters. 8.

NEW TOWNSEND CLUB—John Crooks, organization. 236 Huntington Avenue. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

ORGAN RECITAL—By Homer P. Whitford of Dartmouth College. The Memorial Church. 8.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — "The Viking Kingdom," lecture by Eugene Van Wyk. 2:30.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Howard Corning will read paper on "The Experiences of George P. Heard as Attache in the First American Embassy to Pekin." Council Chamber, Old State House. 2:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Is a Sales Tax the Answer to Massachusetts Tax Problems?" talk by Henry F. Long, president of National Association of Taxpayers. 11 a. m.

BROWNING SOCIETY—"Philosophy at the Time of the Renaissance and in Browning's Poetry," essay read by Rev. K. K. Haddaway. Hotel Vendome. 3:15.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs Sayward: Saints and Symbols. 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Guest speaker, L. E. McGivena, promotion and publicity manager of the New York Daily News. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB—Guest speaker, Walter Hartstone: "John Marshall and the Constitution." City Club. 12:15.

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That's the very question we'd like to ask our customers. Increased taxation on food stores can mean only one thing: customers will have to pay higher prices for food. You can't see yourselves voting to do that can you? The fact that eaters are voters is your protection against paying too high prices for food. One dollar out of every ten spent in food stores goes for taxes now. Would you vote to pay more?

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Auto Exposes Liquor By Large Fatality List

Losses by Bad Liquor and Speakeasy Raids in Dry Period Seem Trivial in Comparison

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 15—The automobile is exposing liquor in a cold light here as it probably never was exposed before.

Now it is not the traditional temperance worker who is alcohol's chief denouncer. The insurance executive, the safety expert and the civic lobbyist, all concerned about the rising accident rate, have come out with an abundance of facts to prove that "you can't drink and drive."

People who honestly believed that repeal would decrease drinking have found that it didn't. Bravely admitting that they were mistaken, some of these observers are making more damaging indictments of moderate drinking than could have been made by the temperance teachers themselves.

The National Safety Council, whose large Chicago staff and headquarters is financed by leading industrial concerns of the country and by others who have a financial as well as a social interest in accident prevention, has made a vigorous effort to place the blame for the rising highway accident rate, let it fall where it may. The Council has come out with an uncompromising attack on the drinking as well as the drunken driver.

One of their staff members, Curtis Billings, has pointed out one mistake his group made.

One Drink Does Harm

"We failed," he writes, "to consider the body of knowledge developed by workers in the medical and associated sciences on the inescapable physiological effects that ethyl alcohol has on man. . . ."

"It is a cold fact that the many drivers who have been merely drinking, as distinguished from those few who are patently drunk, present the real menace to safety on the highways today."

Mr. Billings presents the findings of a number of laboratory experiments to prove that alcohol, even in small amounts, makes the driver inefficient. He concludes with the simple statement:

"People must acquire the habit of not drinking if they intend to drive, or of not driving if they have been drinking."

James S. Kemper, president of a large casualty company, in his report to shareholders said:

"The most serious problem with which the company had to deal in 1934 was the tremendous increase in the number of street and highway accidents. Unquestionably, the major factor in this appalling situation was inadequate control of the liquor traffic following repeal of prohibition.

Old Losses Seem Trivial

"During prohibition much was made of an occasional death through a speakeasy raid or the consumption of bad liquor. The tremendous increase in the loss of life and limb and property since repeal so completely outshadows the few losses of life during prohibition as to make the latter seem trivial."

From a third source in the last few weeks has come another impartial attack on alcohol. Civic groups are working for a driver's license law in this State. The law they propose would revoke the license of a driver found to have been drinking.

In support of their proposal, they gathered from the municipal records here statistics to show that the number of traffic mishaps due to alcohol last year took a big jump as compared with the last six prohibition years.

The average for those years was about 500 per annum, while the number climbed above 1300 last year from this cause.

Shrinkage of Cash Found in Company Merged by Mellon

PITTSBURGH, April 15 (AP)—The $65,000,000 McClintic-Marshall Construction Company had $2,200,000 cash on hand as of the date its fabricating steel business was acquired by Bethlehem Steel, the Government brought out today before the tax appeals board hearing the Andrew W. Mellon income tax case.

June 30, 1930, was the date selected as a base in the negotiations. R. H. Schlottman, assistant auditor of Bethlehem, said in reply to a question of Fred R. Shearer, government counsel.

On Feb. 10, 1931, the date the contract finally was settled, McClintic-Marshall had but $343,000 in cash, Mr. Schlottman said.

The Government has been trying to prove that after Bethlehem indicated a desire, some time in 1930, to acquire certain assets of McClintic-Marshall, $44,000,000 of its assets were divorced from the company and placed in the Union Construction Company as the first step of a "sale."

If it proves a sale occurred, the transfer of $21,000,000 to Bethlehem Steel would be a taxable transaction on which Mr. Mellon, as owner of 30 per cent of McClintic-Marshall, would owe the Government a surtax of approximately $7,000,000.

Records from the hearing disclose that Mr. Mellon lists his public gifts for educational and charitable purposes for the five years ending in 1934 at $23,612,031.

The largest item on the list of gifts is $19,587,615, which has gone to the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. More than $19,000,000 of it was involved in oil paintings for a projected national art gallery.

The Government has challenged the contention that these are bona fide tax-exempt gifts.

The list, as shown by the Mellon books, stands in even dollars as follows:

Year	Mellon Trust	Others	Tax Deductions Taken
1930	$810,000	$693,266	$1,497,255
1931	3,241,250	580,078	340,079
1932	6,070,000	1,308,941	208,396
1933	...	701,578	173,198
1934	9,465,965	740,550	...
Total	$19,587,615	$4,024,416	$2,218,928

Lookout Mountain Scenery Is Unveiled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

SOME of the most gorgeous natural scenery in North America is in the Little River region of Lookout Mountain, in north Alabama, and Alabama is preparing to open it up for the world to enjoy.

One of the most striking scenes of the district is a deep canyon, 15 miles long, whose craggy sides give the impression of an ancient city. The region abounds in flowering trees and shrubs, and has been described as "the geologists' paradise."

Because of the lack of roads, even most Alabamians are unaware of the scenic beauty of Little River State Park, a tract embracing more than 1000 acres. However, roads, bridges, and camps are being constructed.

Final NIRA Ruling Due in Few Weeks By Supreme Court

Constitutionality to Be Based on New York Poultry Case

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to pass on the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

A final decision in a New York poultry case, selected by the Government as ideal for the purpose, is expected before the present term of court ends late in May or early in June. Arguments will be heard on May 2.

A previous case—against William E. Belcher, Alabama lumber dealer—was dropped by the Government after it reached the Supreme Court on the ground it was not a satisfactory test. The lower Federal Court had held the Recovery Act and the lumber code invalid.

In the poultry controversy, the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York decided principally in favor of the Government.

The appeal was filed by the Government and by the A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corporation, the Schechter Live Poultry Market and individuals of the two firms convicted of violating the live poultry code.

The court's determination to review the case was made as the Senate Finance Committee entered the last week of its investigation into NRA prior to framing a law extending the recovery unit.

Sentences of eight years' imprisonment and fines of $10,000 imposed on Z. D. Bonner, John H. Cunningham and June B. Morrow following their conviction of embezzling funds of the Commercial National Bank of San Antonio were permitted to stand today by the Supreme Court.

The court refused to review the action of lower courts against the trio, accused of profiting by making false entries on the bank's books in connection with the sale of $500,000 of government bonds alleged to have been stolen from the Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York in November, 1932.

In a scatching denunciation of a United States attorney in New York, the Supreme Court asserted today that the function of the prosecution is not to win a case but to see that "justice shall be done."

These statments were made by the Court in setting aside the conviction and year and a day sentence of Harry Berger of Brooklyn, N. Y., on charges of conspiracy to counterfeit notes of the Dallas and Chicago Federal Reserve banks.

Berger was tried in the Federal District Court for eastern New York, and the conviction was upheld by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Without mentioning the name of the prosecuting officer, the court said he was "guilty of misconduct" and "overstepped the bounds of that propriety and fairness which should characterize the conduct of such an officer in the prosecution of a criminal offense."

Legislative Strike Stirs Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 15 (AP)—Puerto Rico's Legislature went on strike today, leaders charging the Federal Government in Washington with a "dictatorial colonial policy."

In what possibly was the first such walkout in history, the legislators quit 36 hours before the automatic end of the session, leaving much important legislation unenacted.

Spokesmen for the majority coalition in the House and Senate said Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, advised Gov. Blanton Winship to veto a bill creating a public corporation to supplant the recently organized Rural Rehabilitation Corporation because it interfered with federal plans in Puerto Rico. They forced through a resolution for sine die adjournment.

The legislative "strike" is expected to take Governor Winship and a coalition commission to Washington in an effort to gain a better understanding of the policy there for the island.

A. F. of L. Favors Land Ownership For Farm Tenants

Green Gives Indorsement of Organized Labor to Bankhead Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—Sponsors of the Bankhead bill to aid share-croppers announced here that the American Federation of Labor had departed from its traditional policy of limiting activities wholly to matters affecting labor and had indorsed the measure, designed to substitute land ownership for farm tenantry throughout the United States.

"I have given special attention to the Bankhead bill," said William Green, president of the federation. "We are in hearty accord with this proposed legislation and gladly extend all assistance and help possible in any effort which may be put forth to secure its enactment into law."

The measure would authorize a $1,000,000,000 bond issue to set up a revolving fund to be administered by a new federal agency, with the object of extending low-cost credit to tenants in acquiring land. The bill also puts safeguards about such acquisition so that it will not revert to banks, mortgage companies or landlords in the period during which it is being acquired.

With the statement of Mr. Green, organized labor has manifested the same interest which has been previously expressed by social welfare departments of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish churches in the pending measure. This has also been indorsed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Critics of the measure, on the other hand, point to the technical difficulty in granting long-term credit to the suppressed and often illiterate share-croppers, particularly in the South. From 40 to 50 per cent of all American farms are now operated by tenants, it is stated, the percentage being smallest in New England.

The bill is designed to effect a change in crop control contracts through a comprehensive land settlement program, and would convert present landholdings of insurance companies and federal farm land banks to the use of the share-croppers and tenants. There are some 2,500,000 tenant farmers at present, it is estimated.

Advocates of the bill assert it would secure social amelioration in depressed rural areas, give the dispossessed tenant a stake in the community, reduce competition between whites and colored workers in the South, and ultimately provide higher living standards and a greater market for goods in agricultural areas.

Lifted D. A. R. Debt

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Mrs. Russell William Magna

Retiring President-General, Renowned for Money-Raising Abilities

Conservatives and Liberals Strive For Chief Post in the D. A. R.

Sixteen High School Girls Visit Washington as Winners in Citizenship Contest—Mrs. Magna Reports Payment of All Outside Debts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—Nearly 3500 delegates from chapters all over the country gathered here today for the opening of the forty-fourth continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution tonight, with interest centered in the triennial election of a president-general to succeed Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass.

The election this year provides the first real contest for a number of years, since Mrs. Magna was elected without opposition three years ago on her money-raising record. Candidates for the post of president-general are Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, N. J., and Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine of Chattanooga, Tenn., each of whom heads a ticket of 10 cabinet officers.

Mrs. Becker is the "Conservative" candidate and Mrs. Gillentine the "Liberal," although both favor an efficient army, navy and air corps and are ready to fight Communism and other "subversive" movements through educational methods.

Policies of Candidates

Mrs. Becker has announced a platform calling for a "well-rounded, balanced program of memorial, historical, educational and defense activities, adding that she would mold her program to whatever appears to be the desire of the organization as expressed at the Continental Congresses. She has served as chairman of the society's National Defense Committee for the last three years.

Mrs. Gillentine, who is a professor at the Arkansas State Teachers' College, has proposed changes in the annual congress to give more opportunity for discussion of national problems. Such discussion, she believes, will be reflected in a more informed membership all over the country. Mrs. Gillentine describes "hysteria" as fatal to any cause. She declared at a press conference here that "instead of striking attitudes and voicing platitudes, we need to get behind law enforcement authorities."

Citizenship Pilgrimages

Sixteen high school girls, winners of the society's first "Good Citizenship Pilgrimage" contest, were received by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, on Saturday, and spent the week end in sightseeing. At the opening session tonight they will receive Magna medals.

The pilgrimage is patterned after that initiated for high school pupils in Florida by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, at the time that she was a member of the House of Representatives. The society hopes to enlarge the competition until all states are represented. Candidates are chosen in their local communities on a basis of dependability, service, leadership, and patriotism. State selections are made by lot.

Winners of this year's contest were Carrie Flowers Ward, Ala.; Anna Fryncko, Seymour, Conn.; Constance Pachides, Rehoboth, Del.; Vonis Wagner, Knoxville, Iowa; Josephine Jackson, Berea, Ky.; Olive Brinsfield, Reedsgrove, Md.; Shirley Adams, Madison, Maine; Shirley Provost, Springfield, Mass.; Helen Harpole, Philadelphia, Miss.; Rosemary Howland, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ruth Dunekel, Schoharie, N. Y.; Mary Sue Jennings, Brevard, N. C.; Lucille Thompson, Tidioute, Penna.; Leila Welch, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Katherine Marsh, Richland Springs, Texas; and Gretchen Dixon, Kentland, Ind.

White House Invitation

Neither the President nor Mrs. Roosevelt will address the congress this year, but the delegates will be received at the White House next Saturday. The President's wife announced that she has too busy a program this week to speak. Her name was injected into the election campaign a few weeks ago when an indorsement from Mrs. Becker was printed on the cover of Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling's "The Red Network" which listed Mrs. Roosevelt among the radicals in the country. Mrs. Becker later explained that she had not read the book and did not intend her letter to be used as an indorsement.

The Soviet Ambassador, who accepted an invitation last year to sit on the platform at the opening session along with other diplomats, has declined a similar invitation this year.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, of Grosse Point, Mich., and Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, of Washington, D. C., were elected life honorary vice-presidents at a pre-congress meeting.

$3,000,000 in Property

On the eve of her retirement, Mrs. Magna, known officially as the "gold digger of the D. A. R.," announced that all of the society's outside debts had been canceled. About $158,000 is still owing to members in connection with the construction of Constitution Hall.

The society now owns $3,000,000 worth of property in Washington, all purchased through efforts of its members. With additional gifts coming in each day, Mrs. Magna hopes to be able to bring her gavel down on full cancellation of the debt before she leaves office.

As part of the final effort to erase the Constitution Hall debt, the society will auction off an old gold chest, built by Commodore Edward G. Jay, of the Boston Yacht Club, presented by the Massachusetts D. A. R.

New Jersey Urged By Filene to Avoid Imposing Sales Tax

TRENTON, N. J., April 15 (AP)—Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, urged the New Jersey Legislature today to "soak the rich" with an income tax, if necessary, but to avoid imposing a sales tax on the poor.

In a statement, prepared at the instigation of the New Jersey anti-sales tax committee, Mr. Filene "begged" the Legislature not to be misled by appeals to broaden the taxing base.

"If in a national crisis," he said, "you have to choose between 'soaking the rich' and 'soaking' the most helpless elements of our population, I beg you in the name of justice and fair play to 'soak the rich.' If, remember, there is no alternative than to 'soak' the poor.

"The sales tax practically eliminates the wealthy from its taxation and places the burden of government upon those least able to bear it. . . ."

Filene, citing the Townsend old-age pension plan, the Coughlin doctrines and the share-the-wealth proposals of Huey Long, asserted there were attitudes and points of view existing in America today, which have led to "mobilization of many millions of Americans in strange, economically unsound campaigns which, if successful can lead only to the collapse of our economic system."

Saving of 4,000,000 Idle Youth By Modernized Schools Demanded

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 15

FOUR million children have been forced into a life of idle loafing and are becoming a menace to society which only a radical modernization of the nation's high schools can correct, H. L. Smith, president of the National Education Association, Dean of Education at Indiana University, said today.

Six million children are enrolled in 23,000 secondary schools but if the 4,000,000 made idle by the economic situation are to avoid "mental and moral degeneracy," Dr. Smith said, "there is no alternative: secondary education must be provided for 10,000,000 youth."

"We were not alarmed or disturbed over the situation while a machine age absorbed those on the lower economic level," he told the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

"Now this large section of our youth, their pathway to industry blocked, forms a menace to society, a menace that can be lightened and removed by a secondary school program . . . designed to develop latent talents, create constructive and active citizenship and communityship and to build habits of recreation, appreciation and enjoyment."

He was sharply critical of the slow-motion progress of high schools out of their classic past.

Share Croppers' Plight Spurring Relief Agencies

(Continued from Page 1)

of tenants. Worse than that, the change has come about overnight almost, without proper remedies to meet the new difficulties involved.

Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Germany and other countries have had legislation for years to aid the worthy tenant farmer come eventually into possession of the land he tilled. The Bankhead bill is designed as a first step in the same field of legislation. It has been indorsed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, by the race relations section of the economic life committee of the Federal Council of Churches, the rural life bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the unanimous indorsement this week of the House Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Forming Committee

George Foster Peabody, the philanthropist, is now forming a national committee, with representatives of Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, to further the objectives of the measure.

Admitting that the present form of the bill may need revision, its sponsors explain that its primary objective is very simple. It proposes to do for farm tenants and share-croppers what has been done for owners of mortgaged homes: That is, make cheap federal credit available to help meet their financial problems. To be more specific, it would attempt to help worthy tenants buy their own land with government aid—a policy which carried forward for 60 years in Ireland is said to have changed a rural economy from one largely composed of tenant farmers, to small landowners.

It is the critical situation in the cotton-growing South that has centered immediate attention on the problem. Mr. Wallace, in testimony before the committee, pointed out that a great many people think of southern tenants as mostly Negroes.

About 40 Per Cent Negro

"On the contrary," said Mr. Wallace, "of the 1,800,000 tenants and croppers reported in the 16 southern states by the 1930 census, only 700,000, or less than 40 per cent, were Negroes.

"Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in tenancy which occurred in the South between 1920 and 1930, all the gain was brought about by an increase in white tenants."

White or black, tenant farming is increasing, and in the South particularly, has reached an acute stage in some areas because of cotton prices, debts, and perhaps the crop curtailment program. New England states show only 6.3 of total farms operated by tenants, but in South Carolina a 65 per cent, in Louisiana 66 per cent, and in Mississippi the ratio is 72.2 per cent.

Mr. Wallace says the "disintegration of the farm system in the South, particularly the plantation phase, has become progressively more rapid since the World War."

But the South is not alone. Over 40 per cent of Illinois farms are tenant operated. In little New Hampshire the ratio is only 5.3 per cent, but in Nebraska it is 47 per cent.

Experience shows that the average farm tenant tends to move—he shifts in most localities every four years. The new campaign is to give this dispossessed element of the Commonwealth a stake in the social system; to bring the evicted farmer to rest in his own land.

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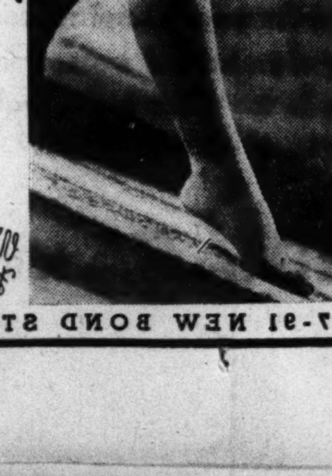

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Public Opinion Spurs Action On Federal $200,000,000 Grade-Elimination Scheme

Crash of School Bus Near Washington, Killing Many Children, Accentuates Need for Work—New Speed Trains Increase Hazards

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—Under the impetus of rising public indignation at grade-crossing accidents, the Administration will press its elimination program to the financial tune of some $200,000,000 out of the $4,880,000,000 fund.

A particularly tragic accident near Washington when a B. & O. train struck a school bus, killing 14 children, accentuated the Government's efforts to get this type of work going. But the old difficulty of condemnation suits and "land-shark" holdups of the Government loomed ahead. For this reason, the Administration is insisting that states, counties, and municipalities obtain their own land for crossing eliminations.

When this first stage is achieved, the work relief program will go ahead to elimination of the crossings, with labor recruited locally, but with no charge on the municipality or the railroad. Not only is the program designed to improve highway safety, but to permit use of streamlined trains, now severely handicapped by the dangers of grade crossings. At speeds upward of 50 miles an hour, and with lighter trains, this hazard increases in geometrical progression.

Grade-crossing work will be limited to main-line railroads, since it is on these that high speeds are attained, and because abandonment of branch lines continues apace. The work will be handled through a special division in the bureau of public roads, Department of Agriculture.

Other relief work projects are to get under way with scarcely less speed. The CCC—favored and successful alphabetical venture—is to have its camps increased, perhaps within 60 days, from 1468 to 2916, and men from 303,000 to 600,000.

New England is in line for conservation work, too, through applications filed by the Merrimac Valley Authority, the Connecticut Valley Authority, and the Blackstone Valley authority for funds for stream regulation, flood control, soil erosion prevention, and sanitation. Merrimac wants $40,000,000; Connecticut $73,600,000, and Blackstone $18,000,000.

And FERA workers in five states are giving all possible emergency assistance to dust-storm sufferers.

President Roosevelt, who announced the grade-crossing elimination plans, added that the Administration, which gets its money for between 2 and 3 per cent interest, intends to lower the rate at which it passes on to cities, which is now at 4 per cent. Thus, all along the line, are the pursestrings loosening for relief and recovery.

Signals Found Working At Bus Crash Scene

BALTIMORE, April 15 (AP)—Baltimore & Ohio railway officials, inquiring into the Rockville grade crossing tragedy, were told April 13 that the crossing signals and warning bells were in full operation at the time of the school bus-train crash that cost the lives of 14 Williamsport high school pupils.

H. W. Routenberg, assistant division engineer of the B. & O., was the first to testify when Charles M. Shriver, superintendent of the Baltimore division, opened an inquiry into Thursday night's disaster in the rain and fog at Rockville.

"When I arrived at the scene of the accident at about 1 a. m., Friday," Mr. Routenberg said:

"I immediately conducted an investigation of the automatic warning devices at the crossing. I found them all in good working order."

Rubber Unions Accept Federal Agreement

AKRON, Ohio, April 15 (AP)—The rubber unions and the companies began demobilizing today, with peace secured under an agreement reached in Washington. Every doubt that the unions might reject the peace settlement, which was reached under the guidance of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, disappeared last night when union rubber workers in the Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone tire plants approved the pact.

In addition to the section of the agreement postponing the collective bargaining elections, there is a provision that the companies bind themselves to meet with employees and with the chosen representatives of any group of employees.

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Neutral 'Rights' Declared Having No Place in War

(Continued from Page 1)

hauling, indications mount that some sort of program will result, probably a combined effort with the Foreign Relations Committee and the State Department taking action under the pressure which spreading popular interest has produced.

This interest, now taken up by the progressives and "mavericks" in Congress, finds authoritative support not only from Dr. Scott but in the program of the American Society of International Law, which meets here on April 25, 26, 27 to concentrate entirely on the problem of neutrality.

To Get to Bottom of Subject

The leading international lawyers of the country join with Government officials to explore "the neutrality of the good neighbor," belligerent rights, the League of Nations and neutrality, neutral rights and property on the high seas, neutrality and international economic relations, neutrality and the Kellogg Pact. From all these angles, clarification and leadership is expected to emerge.

Dr. Scott's program for the United States is:

1. A Government monopoly of the manufacturing of arms, munitions, and all commodities necessary solely for defense of the nation.

2. Embargo on trade with belligerents in all commodities which the United States itself decides are essential for the carrying on of war.

3. Warning to American citizens that trade in all other commodities with belligerents is at their own risk.

Puts Facts Baldly

"Let us consider what the protection of neutral rights of commerce really means," he said. "It means that certain manufacturers or producers of arms, ammunition, and indeed of all the various commodities which can be used in war, shall be permitted to receive enormous profits for the goods which they sell and export to the belligerent powers; and that this privilege of making money out of war is considered worthy of protection by the Government of the United States, even to the point of war.

"No commercial operation or profit can be weighed for a moment in the balance with human life. The profits protected under the law of neutrality are, in very truth, the profits from death."

"If we are not a party to the war in the technical sense of the word are we not, in insisting on our traditional rights, actually parties to the destruction of life, so to speak of property? Assuredly the Government of the United States should not make itself a party to wars in fact if not in form."

Americas Sign Cultural Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

the many expressions of that basic doctrine of continental responsibility and continental solidarity which means so much to the present and to the future of the American republics.

"On the occasion of this celebration of Pan-American Day let us again dedicate ourselves to the task of translating into deeds the essential unity of interest of the nations of this continent. Let us also bring renewed allegiance to those high principles of international co-operation and helpfulness which, I feel assured, will be a great contribution to civilization by the Americas."

International Idea

The Roerich pact is an unusual example of successful private promotion of an international idea. Nicholas Konstantin Roerich is a Russian - American artist and philosopher, who has done much painting in Central Asia and investigation of Oriental mysticism. Many of his works are in the Roerich Museum, New York. He has been in this country since 1920.

Secretary Wallace became interested in the Roerich ideas years ago, and in his book "New Frontiers," uses the Roerich symbol—three spheres within a larger symbol—as a frontispiece. It is an ancient symbol, to be found on Icon or Tibetan banner or Christian memorial. Hence he was appropriately called upon to sign the pact for the United States today.

Teachers' College Rank Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia's four state teachers' colleges have been raised to the rank of academic institutions by a resolution of the State Board of Education, authorizing them to grant the A. B. degree, in addition to strictly professional degree of B. S. in education.

Pagliacci of the Big Show

Wide World

Clowns Crack New Gags at Madison Square Garden

Billie Demiro, Felix Adler, Paul Chesty, Lou Jacobs, Eddie Polidor and Tad Tosky Lead Funmakers in Year's Antics

Aerial Acts and Flashy Horses Dominate Big Circus at Garden

Tableaux and Baiting of Lions in Arena Cage Placed in Discard—Midair Ballet and Cloud Swing Among Year's New Offerings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—Ever the same in general outline, but new, as usual, in detail, the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus has opened its annual engagement in the Madison Square Garden. This year the show seems stronger than ever in aerial acts and turns in which horses participate. Gone are the overfamiliar posing tableaux and the turn in which lions were baited in a great arena cage. If the management would insist that all "free" aerial acts be done with nets, there would be no drawback to complete enjoyment of the proceedings.

High lights of the entertainment include Antoinette Concello's two-and-a-half-turn somersault from the flying trapeze, the mid-air ballet on a four-way arrangement of ladders and swings, Jennie Rooney's "cloud swing" on the flying rope, Dorothy Herbert's riding of reinless horses, the Loyal-Repenski troupe of women pyramid riders of trios and quintets of horses, Con Colleano in his somersault and Spanish dance on the wire, seven new simultaneous aerial perch acts, with balancing and grand swings at the tops of poles supported by performers on the ground, the Wallenda and Grotofent Troupes in high-wire balancing acts with bicycles, the Demenati Troupe of 19 Arabian riders and acrobats, who use two Bactrian camels, and the Otari Troupe, which goes in for four-way double exchange of trapezes, and the popular closing act in which the Zacchini Brothers are shot from the repeating cannon into the distant net.

Spectacular Acrobatics

There are many noticeable minor new turns and refinements upon old acts. One acrobat makes an unassisted running somersault from the ground and lands upon the shoulders of a companion who is standing upon the shoulders of a third performer. A bareback rider, standing on the shoulders of his woman partner, somersaults backward on to the horse which is ambling just behind.

During one of the riding turns a troupe of eight performers leap one after another upon the back of a running horse and sit there from neck to tail. An athlete skips rope at the same time he bounces a ball from his head.

A ranchman ropes seven galloping riders simultaneously, and another combines his roping of a horseman with a preliminary dance through the loop and a concluding somersault. A manipulator of the bull whip flourishes it with double cracks and a clown tosses a boomerang derby hat. From the spring board two acrobats, one standing on the other's shoulders, do a back somersault to the shoulders of another performer.

Elephants Prance

The elephants' attempts to prance to "The Continental" were relatively as successful as many a human effort of the kind. Bears perform upon roller skates and bicycles, sea lions do their balancing and ball tossing turns. Stunt riding of many sorts and several nations provides frequent diversion as accompaniment to one's endless admiration for the performing, dancing and running horses. At one time there is a ring filled with the handsome creatures, circling in alternate directions without riders, scores of them, so close they can scarcely pass without touching each other; the prettiest sight of the whole entertainment.

Every now and then the clown troupe appears for bits of running fooling, in old and new gags, with many a real feat by the way, such as acrobatics on stilts, ensemble tumbling turns and a balancing act on a pyramid of tables. Not the least of the wonders is the band which plays without pause for more than two hours, presto fortissimo.

Collector Attests Citizens' Candor In Reporting for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 15—More than 90 per cent of the taxpayers are honest and wish to render true reports, discharging their full obligation to the government, no matter how difficult their financial affairs may be at the time of rendering tax reports, in the opinion of Mark Graves, New York State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance.

Mr. Graves, addressing a meeting of certified public accountants from Conecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania here yesterday, said that his experience during many years of tax collecting in the most populous State of the Union had revealed to him that very few taxpayers wish to defraud the Government, whether federal, state, county or municipal, and he warned public accountants and tax experts to be truthful in advising ratepayers.

"The broad gauged, fair-minded administrator should take the role of umpire whose duty is to see that both taxpayer and Government get a square deal," he declared.

Mr. Graves favored the integration of state and federal business taxes, holding that this probably should start with some system whereby business establishments would be able to credit some percentage of their taxes paid to the state against their federal taxes.

ERA Improves Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Twenty municipal playgrounds in Los Angeles are to receive additional equipment and improvements through a work program started by the ERA. Five of the recreation centers are to be lighted for night games.

Gridiron Club in Sharp Satire Observes Golden Anniversary

President Takes Part in Program Which Included a New Version of Pied Piper and Hits on New Deal, European Diplomacy and 9.15 Decision

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Gridiron Club last night celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with caustic satire on the New Deal, European diplomacy, and the gold decision.

President Roosevelt was its guest of honor and, contrary to precedent, participated personally in one of the skits, that leading directly into his own speech, traditionally, with no reporters present.

The fun-poking ranged from a Barnum side show, with Cabinet members as the freaks, to a new version of the Pied Piper of Hamelin in which the country was portrayed as plagued by Senators Long, Overton and Schwellenbach, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, Dr. Townsend and Governor Olson.

Parade Is Feature

In commemoration of the club's fiftieth birthday, there was a parade in which the marching groups carried banners running from the "Grover Cleveland Marching Club" to "Bankers Away." Capt. Taylor Branson directed the U. S. Marine Band in a performance of his own composition, "The Gridiron Golden Jubilee March."

The souvenir of the dinner also carried out the golden anniversary idea. It was a large cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman of the Washington Star, portraying a parade of famous guests of the club since its founding in 1885.

Weber and Fields were called upon to elucidate the gold decision. Two club members impersonating the comedians engaged in a discussion of the famous verdict and of other monetary matters, including "devaluation."

"Today the dollar is only 59 cents," explained one.

"Say, vare dit you go to school? At Golumbia?"

Read It in a Book

"No, I read it in a book by Mr. Rosenfeldt, called 'Oudt of My Way.'"

They finally decided to see if they could "hock" their gold bonds for $1.50, and invest the proceeds in baby bonds.

"Are they golt, too?"

"No, they are it, as and ven."

"Can they do dot unter the Constitution?"

"No."

"No?"

"Yes."

"Yes? Vot you mean, dis no-yes?"

"Vell, dot's vot the court said!"

The Pied Piper skit found the burgomaster informing the guests that the country was under a plague.

To Free Ourselves

"We are gathered tonight," he said, "to free ourselves from the truculent therapeutics of aesculapian idiots, from the doleful dietetics of dissaster, from the precarious paregoric of preachers of pediculous prescriptions, from the cataleptic ipecac of chiropractic economists, and from the quasi-scientific sassafras of self-seeking saps. To wit and to witness—Dr. Long, Senator Coughlin, and Father Townsend."

Three characters appeared upon the stage while the chorus sang "The Rats Have Come to Town." The burgomaster asked the first if his name was Long.

"Yes sir," was the answer. "I am the head rodent around here. These others are just amateur cheese chasers. I want rich cheese—the Rockefeller Roquefort, that Couzens Camembert, that Guggenheim Gorgonzola, and when I get it, I'll wrap it up in small bundles and pass it around."

Fingerprints Found

"So yours are the fingerprints that are found in all our best pantries," a burgher observed. "What a cute little rat he is after all."

A soloist and chorus then obliged with "Tiny Little Fingerprints":

Tiny little fingerprints that point to '36,
Everyone as artful as can be,
Tiny little fingerprints that put us in a fix,
Are just a great big smudge to me.

Senator Coughlin refused to make a speech because no microphone was present, but Townsend promised that each person on reaching the age of 50 would be given $500 a month, a pilot's license, and a pair of polo ponies.

Barnum Appears

The "Pied Piper of the Potomac" appeared, but his most enticing tunes failed to attract the children and the rats.

The Barnum skit had the famous showman serving as barker for his own sideshow and introducing "the historic predecessors of Franklin D. Roosevelt." He presented "the most amazing group of oddities ever brought together in one administration" by introducing Fatima Farley, "the fat philatelist"; Pasha Homer Cummings, "the world's greatest word swallower"; Señor Enrico Wallace, "the living skeleton"; Tom Thumb Ickes, "the midget of the Midwest" and Jumbo G. O. P., "the world's thinnest elephant."

In another skit, the leading figures of the European crisis were gathered together "in an airport somewhere in Europe." They came to a unanimous agreement after reading the following "telegram" from President Roosevelt:

"Ever mindful of our historic isolation and our horror of war I have turned loose the Philippines, ordered fleet maneuvers in the Pacific, increased our standing army 75 per cent, and laid the keels of 10 new cruisers. The Government will take over the munitions business, and I've got a clever new model of an aerial torpedo for the White House mantelpiece."

Nu'V·ie Bell of the Louisville Courier-Journal was inaugurated as president of the club and two newly-elected members were initiated—Lyle C. Wilson, manager of the Washington Bureau of the United Press, and Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Model Housing Tract Bought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Plans are being drawn for a $244,000 model housing project for white families here, with a 14-acre tract having already been purchased by the Federal Government. About 100 model dwellings will be constructed. A housing project for Negro families, costing $315,000, has been started and demolition of buildings on the tract chosen is now taking place.

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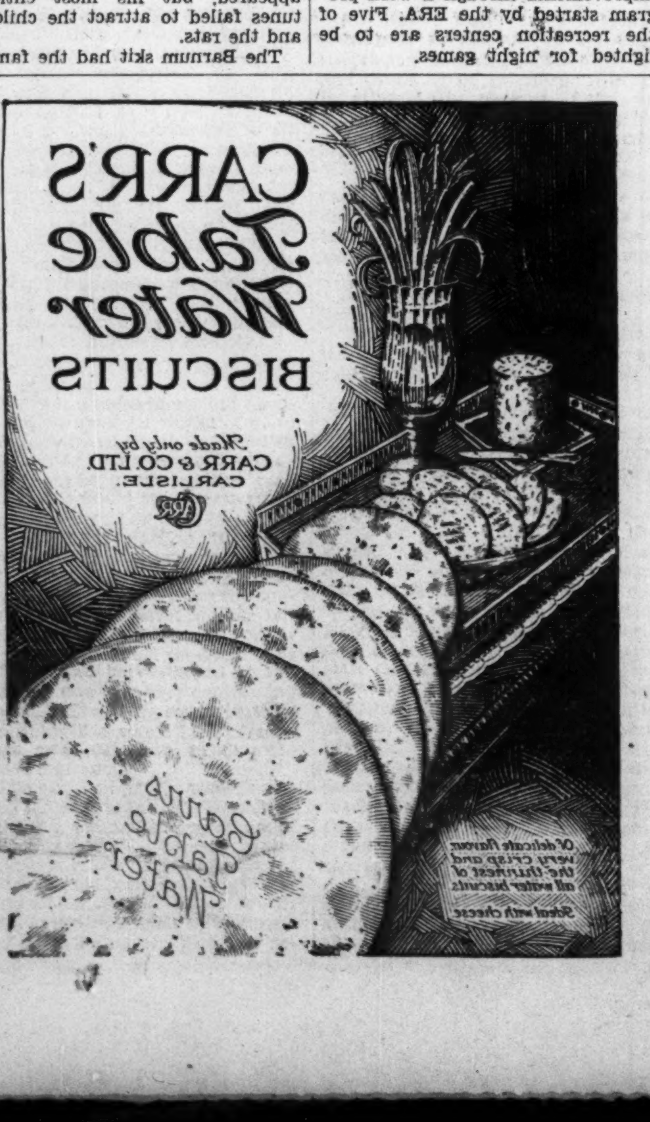

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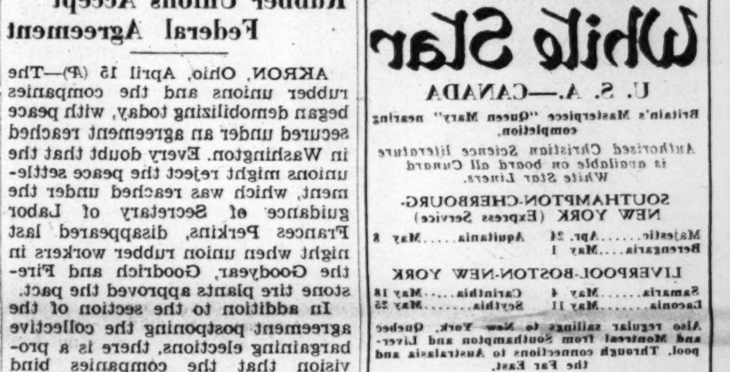

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Stresa Moves to Geneva as League Council Meets to Discuss Reich Rearming

France Names 6 Points In Protest to League

United Stand for Action of Powers in Case of Future Abrogation of Any Treaty, Center of Protest

GENEVA, April 15 (AP)—France's vigorous six-point protest to the League of Nations against German rearmament, warning the world against a "reign of force," was published yesterday, on the eve of the League Council session to determine what shall be done.

World statesmen representing member nations were gathering for the meeting to take up the 1600-word memorandum, which frankly calls it the Council's duty to pronounce upon responsibility for a situation created by Germany's treaty violation and upon the consequences it entails.

The heart of the memorandum is an admonition that a united stand must be made against future actions of treaty repudiators if the world is to be kept out of war.

The memorandum contains no draft of resolutions but suggests the application of sanctions to any country which further violates the Versailles Treaty.

The text of the French memorandum to Geneva follows:

I

On March 16 last, the head of the German State, the Chancellor of the Reich, convened ambassadors of the European powers in Berlin and communicated to them the text of a law re-establishing general compulsory military service in Germany, providing for reorganization of the army and bringing it up to 12 army corps of 36 divisions. On the same day this law was promulgated. This measure had been preceded on March 9 by official notification of the reconstitution of a German military air force.

Two of the essential provisions of the military clauses of the peace treaty were thus informally repudiated. This is the culmination of long and methodical labors pursued in secret; it bears witness to the scale on which rearmament already has been effected in Germany, apart from the program now being put into effect; it is not so much the announcement as the definite achievement of a policy.

A year ago Europe was disturbed at the increase in the Reich's military budget for 1934-1935. The French Government saw in these estimates of expenditure (that subsequently have been greatly exceeded) a sign of the German Government's determination to continue its rearmament within limits of which it intends to be the sole judge.

Reich authorities have protested against this interpretation. In a note handed on April 11 (1934) to the British Ambassador at Berlin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs explained the increase in expenditure as the need of preparing for transformation of the army into short-term service militia and denied that the budget of the Air Ministry could be regarded as an armament budget.

A few days later, on April 27, he expressed his "stupefaction" that anyone could feel any real alarm at an air budget expenditure which was intended solely for the protection of the population against an air attack and for reorganization of civil aviation. Again on Dec. 20 the Air Minister refused to admit that the Reich possessed more than a few experimental craft.

If three months later Chancellor Hitler was in a position to inform the British Foreign Secretary that the Reich had, in the matter of aviation, already attained parity with the United Kingdom, it is surely permissible to point out that such a result would not have been brought about in a few weeks or even a few months. Hence the true value of the denials and declarations is clear, and the spirit that they reveal assumes its full significance.

II

The acts referred to above are a definite infringement of certain fundamental clauses of Part V of the Treaty of Versailles and of agreements concluded subsequently for its application between Germany and the governments of the "principal allied powers," represented by the Conference of Ambassadors.

For a long time it has been impossible to doubt that these articles of the treaty were being systematically disregarded. But their violation was, as far as possible, concealed. At present their violation is perfectly clear and is no longer denied. It is the duty of the League of Nations to take cognizance of the matter.

Founded as it is on an obligation of a covenant, in the preamble of which it is laid down that states which intend "to promote international co-operation" and "achieve international peace and security" must scrupulously respect all treaty obligations in dealings with organized peoples with one another," the League cannot remain indifferent to an affirmation of a method and policy entirely contrary to principles on which it rests and aims assigned to it.

III

On the occasion of Germany's admission to the League, the League Assembly expressly referred to military, naval and air conditions to which the Reich was bound to conform; it noted a declaration to the effect that Germany would give "effective guarantees of her sincere intention to observe the obligations incumbent on her under the treaty and acts related thereto."

In treating it as null and void, the government of the Reich has deliberately destroyed one of the bases of its collaboration with the Geneva institution.

IV

By so doing it has seriously compromised the success of international negotiations on limitation of armaments pursued under the auspices of the League of Nations and on the basis of Article VIII of the League Covenant. The powers had, however, given many proofs of their will to conform to the provisions of this article.

For its part the French Government must point out that between 1921 and 1928 the duration of military service was reduced in France from three years to one; that forces immediately available for defense of the home country were thus reduced, according to the circumstances, by 42 to 60 per cent; that its overseas forces also have been appreciably reduced; that only a very small part of the air program has been carried out.

Certainly, many difficulties had arisen to jeopardize the success of the Geneva Conference; but these difficulties did not release Germany from its obligations. Even if—and this the government of the republic formally denies—the preamble to Part V was of a nature and scope that is sometimes thought to attribute to it, one essential fact would nevertheless remain; whatever might be the difficulties of a task further complicated by measures of German rearmament at the very time when a conference was sitting, the powers had not renounced their efforts to discover some basis on which an international agreement could be concluded.

[The Preamble to Part V of the Treaty of Versailles reads: "In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.]

The French Government feels bound to refer to proposals made as long ago as Feb. 5, 1932, for limiting bombing aircraft and placing them at the disposal of the League and for the creation of an international force in connection with a better organization of security.

It must allude to the generous proposals put forward by the French delegation Nov. 14 of the same year for the establishment of a European system of armament reductions and international co-operation.

It must allude to the declaration of Dec. 11, 1932, indissolubly linked with the concession of equality rights with the establishment of a system of security.

Lastly, it must refer to the fact that in October, 1933, at a time when the international situation already was becoming overcast, for reasons for which France bears no responsibility whatsoever, it agreed with several other governments in proposing a program of work which would have enabled the Geneva conference to accomplish something useful and effective.

It is true that when this program started, the government of the Reich thought fit to leave Geneva and announce its decision to withdraw from the League; a violent action, totally unjustified—as the president of the conference himself observed—but even after that action had been taken the enterprise was not abandoned.

On Feb. 3 last, on the initiative of the French and the United Kingdom Governments, a program was framed, which was favorably received by all governments attached to the cause of peace.

This program has been accepted by the Government of the Reich itself but it has been gravely compromised by its decisions of March 16. It is useless for the German Government to invoke measures which other governments have found themselves obliged to take in their respective countries; for those measures were justified by the increase in the armament of the Reich.

In order to cope with recruiting difficulties resulting from war, the French Government has been forced to decide upon measures in regard to the duration of military service. Those measures were acknowledged to be legitimate, as much as five years ago, by a preparatory commission for the Disarmament Conference.

Germany has sought to provide unilateral solution for an international problem. For her method of negotiations she has substituted a method of fait accompli. Her decisions, incompatible as they are with any system for reduction of armaments, have raised a problem of general rearmament, in all its gravity, for Europe as a whole.

It is the Council's duty to pronounce upon the responsibility for a situation this created and upon the consequences it entails. It is likewise the Council's duty to state the conclusions that must be drawn, for purposes of their treaty policy, by those governments which still desire to maintain and consolidate European security.

V

There is a more important question that must be raised; for, in a Europe in which the method of unilaterally denouncing international engagements became general, there would soon be no room for any policy but one, force. No negotiation is possible if, while conversations are proceeding, one of the parties can arbitrarily possess himself of that which was the subject of those conversations, nor can there be any negotiation of service if its results, whatever they may be, can be destroyed at the will of one of the contracting parties. That is equivalent to abolishing the whole idea of contract and obligation in international relations.

The effort of pacific nations has been directed toward the establishment of a comprehensive system of collective security among states through the conclusion of pacts of nonaggression, consultations and mutual assistance. Is it worth while to continue with those efforts if it is to be agreed that the repudiation of contractual undertakings, however solemnly entered into, involves no consequences other than that of moral reprobation? If a country runs no risk by releasing itself from its obligations, and if a treaty-breaking state is to be encouraged by impunity to commit further breaches?

The Council would not be carrying out its mission if it looked with indifference upon such a threat to international order. It is its duty to meet the threat by considering the most suitable methods for remedying the situation that has now been created and for preventing its recurrence.

VI

Such are the considerations to which the government of the republic feels bound to call to the Council's attention. Convinced that the observance of undertakings entered into is the duty of every peaceful nation, conscious of the obligations imposed upon states as members of the League by various articles of the covenant, anxious that relations of confidence between peoples should be restored, declaring itself to be entirely at one with all governments which desire consolidation of peace, the French Government confidently expects the Council will pronounce upon the grave situation to which its attention has been drawn and will take decisions concerning the present state of affairs and will safeguard the future.

League Sanctions Reaffirmed

THE Stresa Powers are said to have reached an agreement on sanctions for future treaty violations or aggressions with re-affirmation and re-enforcement of the following articles of the Covenant:

Article X (Guarantees Against Aggression)

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article XVI ("Sanctions" of the League)

Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants . . . it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

League Meets As Stresa Adjourns

(Continued from Page 1)

three great western European powers—Benito Mussolini, of Italy, Pierre Etienne Flandin, of France, Ramsay MacDonald, of England—met face to face to talk over Europe's prospects for peace.

Results

After 18 busy hours at the conference table, these were the authoritatively reported results:

1. A German offer to enter an eastern nonaggression pact provided she is exempt from any mutual military assistance clause.

2. Decision to call Danubian nations into conference at Rome May 20 to discuss ways of keeping little Austria independent.

3. United support for France's appeal to Geneva against Germany's treaty violation in rearming.

4. Approval of the principle of an air pact for immediate aerial assistance against an aggressor in western Europe.

5. Approval of Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian rearmament to some degree yet unspecified.

Powers Also Agree

The conferees also were reported agreed, although official confirmation was lacking, on:

1. A general European conference after the Danubian parley.

2. A proposed eastern Mediterranean pact linking Italy, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Furthermore, France agreed to soften her arraignment of Germany at the League of Nations Council session opening Monday, this in return for Britain's tacit approval of the bilateral mutual assistance pacts she feels should re-enforce any general security system.

French and Italian delegates to the conference also found time to extend and amplify provisions of the accord Premier Mussolini and Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, reached at Rome, Jan. 7.

Italo-French Accord

An Italo-French mutual assistance pact is virtually in its final stages, it was stated authoritatively, and this may be extended to bring in other Latin nations. Later an agreement for friendship and consultation between the Latin bloc and Great Britain is envisaged.

"A spirit of cordiality and collaboration" marked the three days of discussion on secluded Isola Bella in Lago Maggiore," an official spokesman said after official adjournment was announced Saturday.

British and French spokesmen both said:

"We have reached complete agreement on everything as far as we could go."

Summary of Results

The following official communiqué was issued by the representatives of Britain, France and Italy as summarizing the results of the Stresa conference:

"Representatives of the Governments of Italy, France and the United Kingdom have examined at Stresa the general European situation in light of the result of exchanges of views which have taken place in recent weeks, of the decision taken March 16 by the German Government, and of the information obtained by the British ministers during the visit recently paid by them to several European capitals. Having considered the bearing of this situation on the policy defined in the arrangement reached respectively at Rome and London, they have found themselves in complete agreement on the various matters discussed.

"1. They are agreed upon a common line of conduct to be pursued in the course of discussion of the request presented to the Council of the League of Nations by the French Government.

"2. The information which they have received has confirmed their views that negotiations should be pursued for the development which is desired in the security of eastern Europe.

"3. The representatives of the three governments have examined afresh the Austrian situation. They confirmed that the Anglo-Franco-Italian declarations of Feb. 17, 1935, and Sept. 27, 1934, in which the three governments recognized the necessity of maintaining the independence and integrity of Austria, would continue to inspire their common policy.

"Referring to the Franco-Italian protocol of Jan. 7, 1935, and to the Anglo-French declaration of Feb. 3, 1935, in which the decision was reaffirmed to consult together as to measures to be taken in case of a threat to the integrity and independence of Austria they agreed to recommend that representatives of all the governments enumerated in the protocol of Rome should meet at a very early date with the view to conclude a central European arrangement.

"4. As regards the proposed air pact for western Europe, the representatives of the three governments confirmed the principles and procedures that should be followed as envisaged in the London communiqué of Feb. 3, and agreed to continue actively the study of the question with a view to the drafting of a pact between the five powers mentioned in the London communiqué and of any bilateral agreement which might accompany it.

"5. In approaching the problem of armaments, representatives of the three powers recalled that the London communiqué envisaged an agreement to be freely negotiated with Germany to take the place of relevant clauses by Part V. of the Treaty of Versailles, and took into careful and anxious consideration the recent action of the German Government and reports voiced by Sir John Simon of his conversations with the German Chancellor on this project.

Unilaterality Condemned

"It was regretfully recognized that the method of unilateral repudiation adopted by the German Government at a moment when steps were being taken to promote a freely negotiated settlement of the question of armaments, had undermined public confidence in security of peaceful order. Moreover, the magnitude of the declared program of German rearmament, already well in the process of execution, had invalidated the quantitative assumption upon which efforts for disarmament had hitherto been based and shaken the hope by which those efforts were inspired.

"The representatives of the three powers nevertheless reaffirmed their earnest desire to sustain peace by establishing a sense of security, and declared for themselves that they remain anxious to join every practicable effort for promoting international agreement on limitation of armaments.

"6. Representatives of the three Governments took into consideration the desire expressed by the State whose military status is respectively determined by treaties of St. Germain, Trianon and Neuilly to obtain revision of this status. They decided that other states concerned should be informed of this desire through diplomatic channels.

"They agreed to recommend to the other states concerned to examine this question with a view to its settlement by mutual agreement within the framework of general and regional guarantees and security.

By Two Powers

"The following joint declaration was made by representatives of Italy and the United Kingdom in reference to the treaty of Locarno:

"The representatives of Italy and the United Kingdom, the powers which participated in the treaty of Locarno only in the capacity of guarantors, formally reaffirmed all their obligations under that treaty, and declared their intentions, should need arise, faithfully to fulfill them.

"Inasmuch as the two powers entered into these obligations in relation to all the other parties to the treaty of Locarno, this joint declaration, which has been made at the Stresa conference in which France is participating, will also be formally communicated to the governments of Germany and Belgium.

"The three powers, the object of whose policy is collective maintenance of peace within the framework of the League of Nations, find themselves in complete agreement in opposing, by all practicable means, any unilateral repudiation of treaties which may endanger the peace of Europe, and will act in close and cordial collaboration for this purpose."

Collective Plan For Peace Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

the consequences if it refuses help toward the attainment of a system of security.

The French complaint to the League Council that Germany is guilty of a one-sided breach of the Versailles Treaty is answered here by the statement that not Germany but the originators of that treaty should be arraigned before the League's judgment seat, since they violated that treaty from the beginning.

The Berliner Boersen Zeitung declares it is difficult to decide who is the defendant at Geneva.

German Government Explains Opposition To Eastern Locarno

BERLIN, April 15 (AP)—The text of a communiqué issued Saturday by the German Government, giving its attitude on the proposed Eastern pact, follows:

"Misleading statements in the press have induced the Government to clarify its standpoint in the matter of an Eastern pact as follows:

"First, the Führer informed the British delegation that the German Government, to its regret, is unable to declare adhesion to an eastern pact in its proposed form.

"It is, however, ready to consent to such a collective security pact if it is based upon mutual and general non-aggression obligations and arbitration; if it provides for consultative procedure in case of disturbance of the peace; and, finally, the German Government is willing—while emphasizing the difficulties indisputably determining the aggressor—to join in general measures for non-support of such an aggressor. By this offer the Government stands today.

Second, the Führer intimated during this discussion that Germany is not able to consent to a pact proposal which for all or for individual states contains more or less automatic obligations for military assistance, on the grounds that this would carry elements menacing peace rather than for maintaining peace. The German Government is still of this opinion.

For Nonaggression

"Third, the Government immediately, upon assuming power expressed the wish to conclude nonaggression pacts with adjacent countries. It has made this proposal without the knowledge of and without reference to bilateral or multilateral pacts existing between single states. Since the German Government has no aggressive intentions it does not feel affected by defensive agreements. This standpoint the German Government still maintains.

"Just as little as it is able to join a pact that contains such military obligations as essential elements, just so little can such agreements outside of this pact prevent Germany from concluding nonaggression pacts on the basis indicated above.

"This is the gist of the government's reply to the British Ambassador's questions as to whether Germany would be willing to join an Eastern pact also in case the other powers were to make special agreements among themselves.

Why Military Pacts?

"The German Government, however, desires in this connection to make its standpoint fully clear: the completion of nonaggression and force exclusion pacts by engagements of military assistance, as considered necessary by the various powers, contained a self-contradiction. Either one believes voluntarily in undertaken obligations or one does not. If one believes in them the necessity for such military agreements is not apparent.

"If one doubts the honest observation of nonaggression obligation, then the same doubt is equally justified as applying to supplementary military obligations of such peace pacts. If it is possible that from nonaggression pacts wars may come, it is equally possible that from defensive aid pacts offensive acts may spring. Only it seems to the German Government that the way from nonaggression and exclusion pacts to a breach of peace is longer than the way from military obligations of a defensive nature to an offensive act.

"The German Government still sees in this development of military alliances in Europe no element of a collective peaceful movement, nor yet a guarantee of peace. It is, therefore, unable to sign pacts which contain such obligations as an integral part, whether for all or for single participants. The foregoing has been communicated officially to the British Embassy in Berlin by the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Britain's Budget Reveals Strong Financial Status

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 15—The budget which Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened in the House of Commons today shows that the United Kingdom is in an exceptionally strong financial position.

The fact that the Chancellor contented himself with minor taxation reductions is taken to mean almost certain postponement of the general election until after another annual budget.

Announcements of restoration of remaining emergency salary cuts and of relief to small income taxpayers with children, also to cinema and theatrical performances, were received with special warmth.

The British Government issued the following figures for the fiscal year 1935-36:

Estimated income, £735,580,000 ($3,677,830,000);

Estimated ordinary expenditure, £729,970,000 ($3,649,800,000);

Ordinary surplus, £5,610,000 ($28,030,000);

Additional military expenditures, £10,500,000 ($52,300,000);

Revenue from income tax, £237,000,000 ($1,182,000,000);

The estimates show a nominal estimated surplus of £5,610,000.

Not only has revenue exceeded expenditure for the past year by £7,562,000 but to this has to be added on the right side of the account £12,343,000 which is also to be devoted to the redemption of debt. The last named sum was one which the Treasury expected to have to borrow in order to meet obligatory sinking funds. Owing to the low rate at which short term money was available during the past year, the Government was able to pay this amount out of the £224,000,000 set aside for national debt purposes.

Insull Trial Sought On Last Indictment

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings decided today to ask trial of Samuel Insull and associates at Chicago on the remaining federal indictment resulting from collapse of the Insull utilities.

He already has won acquittals in federal and state courts, after his return to this country from Europe by federal officers. The remaining federal indictment of five counts involves the involuntary bankruptcy of the Corporation Securities Company of Chicago on Sept. 22, 1932, described by the Justice Department as "top company of the Insull group" of utilities that collapsed.

Indicted also were Martin J. Insull, Samuel Insull Jr., Harold L. Stuart, Philip J. McEnroe, John F. O'Keefe, Edward J. Doyle, John H. Gulick, Stanley Field, William R. Irwin and C. W. Daniels.

Government attorneys said the five counts allege that the Insull group transferred stocks and cash in the company when they knew bankruptcy was imminent. The Government charges investors lost about $200,000 through these operations.

United States District Attorney Dwight Green, who led the Government prosecutors at the first federal trial, recommended the new trial after a study of the evidence in the remaining federal counts.

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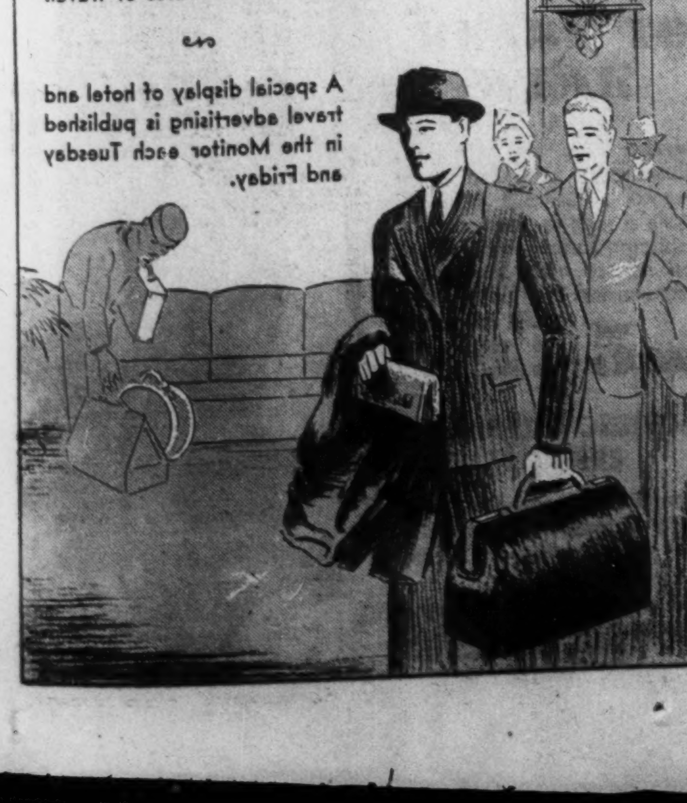

The Home Forum

Swish of a Broom

IT WAS Saturday morning in an old New England town and that rhythmic sound—something between a scrape and a swish—was Nat, our faithful Negro, sweeping the brick sidewalk, where last night's rain had collected in little puddles. Sonorous voices came up to my third-floor window: "Hello, George, how's the boy?"—"Fine as silk!"—"Going to be a hot one!" (This last phrase referred to the weather.) I decided to have another forty winks.

The sparrows in the ivy on the house across the way scolded and twittered. The clop-clop of hoofs echoed in the quiet street, a cart stopped, bottles clinked, the milkman exchanged jovial greetings with Nat and George. An oriole, perched near its swaying nest in an elm tree, poured forth its golden song. Presently I heard footsteps creaking down the hall. A tap on my door: "Your mother says you should get up."

THE CRACK OF a bat against a baseball; excited coaching as the batter ran to first base and the man on third came home—on Saturday mornings in our big garden, these were familiar sounds. "Hare and hounds" was even more exciting. Wild chases, these were, when baying "hounds" pursued panting "hares" through back yards and alleys, following the "scent" of hieroglyphics in chalk on the sidewalks and fences. One crochety old gardener sometimes turned the hose on us, but this only added to the fun.

Winter brought coasting and snowshoeing in what were known as "the pastures" on the outskirts of the town. But "punging" was the best fun of all. Pungs were low open sleighs, used by the butcher and baker making their deliveries, and punging was catching on and "hooking" a ride. On Saturdays we persuaded some good-natured tradesman to let us hitch our sleds on behind his pung while he made his rounds. This sport was known as "hitching." I can hear the sleigh bells jingling now and feel the crisp air on my face. And I can smell the delicious fragrance of baked beans and brown bread that filled the warm kitchen where we hung our wet mittens at the end of the afternoon.

AND THEN THE evening in our late 'teens when the shouts of childhood gave place to the dignity of our first "Assembly." How it all comes back!—the lilt of dance music, the historic ballroom with its carved mantels and minstrel gallery, its arched windows framed with crimson damask curtains, the crystal chandelier shedding a soft light on velvet and satin gowns and sparkling jewels. A prolonged roll of the drum summoned us to form in line for the Grand March to the supper room. Twice around the hall we marched, true to an old tradition. When the orchestra swung at last into the Beautiful Blue Danube, we sighed because the party was over.

THERE WERE PERSONS in this quaint old seaport who added much to the interest of living. We were a bit in awe of Miss "Becky" Summer, who stood on the other side of the counter, a tall straight figure in black alpaca. She looked at us austerely, though not unkindly, through steel-rimmed spectacles, while we tried to remember the number of the spool of cotton for which we had been sent. Besides the "notions"—hooks and eyes, buttons, "Hamburg edging" (with which our petticoats were trimmed), needles, pins, and tomato-shaped pincushions—there were many things calculated to please youthful customers. Tiny dolls, exquisitely dressed; "wish-bone" penwipers with heads molded of sealing wax and felt skirts with pinked edges; diminutive tea-sets; beanbags; marbles; balls and tops; and mysterious spool-like contraptions on which small fingers could weave reins of colored worsted. And in glass jars behind the counter were the confections "gibraltars" and "blackjacks"—both hard to describe, but delectable to taste.

Mr. Hooper was an elderly gentleman with a long gray beard who came into town about twice a week to deliver butter and eggs to those whom he called "the best families." He had a little black cart, with a quaint hood, drawn by a sleepy old horse. He assured one family that the only reason he came to them was that their kitchen was so like a Chestnut Street kitchen.

Still another character of tender memory was an old junk dealer, the blackest man I had ever seen. My nurse used to tell me that he was a black bear and, although I only half believed her, it gave me a pleasurable thrill to think he might be. "Hello, little boys," he would call to the girls, and "Hello, little girls" to the boys. This joke always brought forth shouts of laughter from both himself and the children.

THE SWISH OF a broom on the sidewalk has ceased and the clatter and whir of the big city are becoming more insistent. A clock strikes eight.—I seem to hear Father quoting, as he sometimes did when we were late for breakfast:

"'Tis the voice of the sluggard; I hear him complain,
You have waked me too soon, I must slumber again."

My New England conscience whispers: "Time to get up and start the day!"

M. L. Y.

After Winter

Now that the winter hills are free of snow
And weighted boughs of trees no longer cry
Cold against the twilight I will go
Searching the edge of rainy woods where blow
A silver mist of branches on the sky.

There while the night bends downward I will know
That out of barren thickets there will start
Spring, with its birch trees tearing at the heart.

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD

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EMPRESS EUGÉNIE ON HORSEBACK, by Constantin Guys (1805-1892)

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTIN GUYS despised honors and fame. So little interested was he in receiving acclaim for his work that he rarely appended his signature to his drawings. The studio life of Parisian artists did not attract him. It was Paris itself which he admired. Like Daumier and Forain, like Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec, he went about depicting what he saw in the cafés, on the boulevards and in the Bois.

Constantin Guys's prime antedated somewhat that of the artists mentioned. The fact makes a difference, for he saw and lived in the elegance of fashion which prevailed during the days of Napoleon Third. It was Paris of the Second Empire, alive with festivity, brilliant in costume. The atmosphere was gay and this artist delighted in music and dance and sport. He made thousands of portraits of the people conversing animatedly, laughing, promenading. His sprightly pen caught their characteristic expressions, the marked cut of their garments, the pride of their bearing.

His pictures are drawings, washes and water colors, which fall in the class of graphic arts. Their subjects are invariably as interesting as their treatment. Constantin Guys was not fond of bright colors; he chose by preference somber shades and silvery tints. They seemed to suit the refinement of the subjects. They added, paradoxically, to the brilliance of characterization. It is the line, however, which is most eloquent. A line which may be taut, crisp, indolent; it may be languishing, incisive, abbreviated. It is invariably a serviceable line, promoting movement, evincing atmosphere. The washes of pigment or ink encouraged the depth, improved the texture, enriched the surface. Self-taught, Constantin Guys discovered how to say most with least expenditure of means.

Empress Eugénie was part Spanish, part American. Her marriage to Napoleon Third was celebrated with pomp in 1853. She was famed for her beauty and, during the years of the Second Empire, she set the fashion. In this wash drawing by Constantin Guys, we note her astride a horse. She was expert in riding. The artist was less eager to portray a horse with correctness of shape, than he was to imply the motion of the animal as it trotted in the park. He stressed the pull at the bit, the tension in the legs, the flash in the eye. The Empress is calm, poised and graceful. The cut of her jacket, the stylish bow at her chin, the jaunty line of her plumed hat are given prominence by the artist.

D. A.

The Shepherd's Garden

SOME people, no doubt, would call it an earthwork; but we have always known it by the name the country people have given it—"The Shepherd's Garden." For it is such an appropriate name. Close and sweet the tiny flowers nestle together—all the flowers the shepherd knows and loves best. In the spring the simple daisy, and the coltsfoot, and the shy blue speedwell trailing in the grass like bits of fallen sky; later, the mauve violet hiding under a stunted thorn, and then, in August, more elaborate mosaics of pink centaury, blue harebell, lilac scabious and purple knapweed, all dwarfed to a mere inch or so by lack of soil and the sweeping of the southwest winds.

The banks of the garden are studded with shaggy gorse bushes and punctuated here and there by an occasional ancient thorn. They are deep with long matted grass, too, in which the hares have their forms and the larks nest in spring. But inside the large circular place, well down, there are broad patches of lawn-like turf between the bushes, almost velvety in texture, kept short and fine by innumerable colonies of rabbits. Here grows the yellow tormentil, so sweet on summer evenings, and here spring up fairy rings of mushrooms and clumps of multicolored toadstools.

Rabbits are everywhere, cropping the grass with incredible speed, and playing, in-between-times, wonderful games of leaping, jumping and wrestling. We often come here to watch them. From our favorite hiding-place behind a gorse bush on the bank, one looks down across the shallow basin as across an arena; everything that happens is clearly visible. The rabbits seem to play mostly in pairs. One will suddenly break away from its companions and begin nibbling the grass some yards away. Another will notice this and follow him, nibbling all the time in like fashion, but gradually moving stealthily forward. Suddenly the second rabbit springs. The first, whom we had supposed to be totally unconscious of the other's approach, has apparently been watching out of the corner of his eye all the time, and is now off like the wind; the second follows, and there is a joyful skirmish, ending in one of the pair leaping clear over the other's head in sheer exuberance. As they play, more and more rabbits join in until the turf seems alive with them; their white tails, bobbing up and down in the bright moonlight, have an almost fairy-tale effect.

So much for the garden. As for the Shepherd himself, you may meet him up here at any time, moving slowly with his flock, or merely resting on the sloping fosse while the sheep graze in the coombe below.

If you have lost your way, the Shepherd will put you on the right path; if you want to find a peewit's nest, he will show you where to look for it—though he will make you promise not to touch the eggs. Again, if you want to know how long the fine weather is going to last, or when rain is coming, the Shepherd is the man to ask. His opinion is considered infinitely superior to any forecast the morning papers can give—and, what is more, it has been proved so on innumerable occasions!

So, undoubtedly, the Shepherd is a personage. It is surely only fitting that the ancient earthwork should be dedicated to his use.

B. N.

Sunrise

DAY!
Faster and more fast,
O'er night's brim, day boils at last:
Boils, pure gold, o'er the cloud-cup's brim
Where spurting and suppressed it lay,
For not a froth-flake touched the rim
Of yonder gap in the solid gray
Of the eastern cloud, an hour away;
But forth one wavelet, then another, curled,
Till the whole sunrise, not to be suppressed,
Rose, reddened, and its seething breast
Flickered in bounds, grew gold, then overflowed the world.

—ROBERT BROWNING, in "Pippa Passes."

Publishing the Good News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Revelator records that he saw "another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; . . . that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters" (Rev. 14:6, 7). As recorded in John's Gospel, Christ Jesus, who came to exemplify, preach, and prove "the everlasting gospel," or good news, declared God to be Spirit, and said (4:24), "They that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

How correlative are these two passages from Holy Writ! The everlasting gospel which the Revelator foresaw was to be preached throughout the world is the news, the tidings, that Spirit is the sole creative power that formed the universe and man. Herein is voiced the scientific fact of spiritual causation which Mary Baker Eddy discovered, and of which she has declared in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 170): "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress. The age seems ready to approach this subject, to ponder somewhat the supremacy of Spirit, and at least to touch the hem of Truth's garment."

Among the many signs of the times which verify this statement concerning the age is the following recent declaration made by a speaker before a group of natural scientists: "We are fast releasing ourselves from creeds and entering into a far broader conception of the Intelligence which governs the universe. Instead of approaching God through blind faith and belief we are gaining much surer ground from which to approach Him. We have begun to sense something tangible and inspiring beyond space, mass, and dimension."

Christian Science is spreading abroad "the everlasting gospel;" for, being based wholly upon Spirit, divine Mind, and operating as spiritual law, it enables its adherents to reach an understanding reverence, or worship, of the Supreme Being "in spirit and in truth." It is a complete denial of the superstition and mythology of matter. That this gospel is indeed being faithfully preached and demonstrated to many peoples in many tongues throughout the world is attested by the building of the new Christian Science Publishing House, which provides more adequate means for the publishing of the eternal message of spiritual power to take away the sins and suffering caused by material belief.

In a dedicatory sermon written at the time of the completion of the original edifice of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy said (Pulpit and Press, pp. 9, 10): "The foundation of enlightened faith is Christ's teachings and practice. It was our Master's self-immolation, his life-giving love, healing both mind and body, that raised the deadened conscience, paralyzed by inactive faith, to a quickened sense of mortal's necessities,—and God's power and purpose to supply them."

"Mortal's necessities"—are they not all summed up in the one great need to know God aright, that reverence for Him may be deep and sure, and that faith may be active because expressed in demonstration of divine Principle, understood, and so relied upon as ever available and unfailing? From the standpoint of belief in two causes directly opposed in every essential, each working out a contrary effect, there is the confusion of a house divided against itself, which, the Master warned, cannot stand. But to reason scientifically from the basis of one all-creative Principle, infinite and eternal Mind, is to seek and to realize the harmony and intelligent result of omniactive perfection derived from God.

As the Master preached his gospel of the power and permanence of good, and good only, he made it appreciable to the multitudes by showing them that the understanding of spiritual cause and its unvarying law could displace—nullify—the specious claims of the mortal sense of the universe and of existence. Sin, disease, death, so-called material barriers and hindrances, he showed to be superstitions of carnal sense, which disappeared as the realism of spiritual good was accepted in human consciousness.

As humanity is quickened to a realization of its need for aid and comfort and inspiration beyond the mortal power to give, it reaches out toward a higher concept of life, a nearer, clearer realization of the divine power and purpose to answer every human need. And so is the gospel, "the everlasting gospel" of the one God, the eternal, universal good of the one Mind and its boundless activity and unchanging perfection, being preached to all the world through the message of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

A Jó Hír Kihirdetése

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

JÁNOS apostol írja a Látomásokban, hogy látott egy „más angyalt az ég közepén repülni, a kinél vala az örökkévaló evangyéliom, hogy a föld lakosainak hirdesse az evangyéliomot, és minden nemzetségnek és ágazatnak, és nyelvnek és népnek, ezt mondván nagy szóval: Féljétek az Istent, és néki adjatok dicsőséget; . . . a ki teremtette a mennyet és a földet, és a tengert és a vizek forrásait" (Jelenések, 14:6, 7). Amint János evangéliomában olvassuk, Jézus Krisztus, aki azért jött, hogy az „örökkévaló evangéliom"-nak, vagy a jó hírnek, élő példájául szolgálhasson, hogy azt taníthsa és bizonyítsa, kijelentette, hogy az Isten Szellem és hogy „Akik Őt imádják, kell hogy szellemileg és igazságban imádják" (János 4:24, Angol biblia fordítás).

A Szentírás e két szakasza tisztán egymásra vonatkozik. Az örök evangéliom, melyről a Látomások írója előre tudta hogy az egész világon hirdetve lesz, annak a híre, annak üzenete, hogy a Szellem az egyedüli teremtő hatalom, mely a világegyetemet és az embert teremtette. Ez a szellemi okozás tudományos tényének kijelentése, melyet Mary Baker Eddy fedezett fel, s melyről „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) ezt írta (170-ik oldal): „A szellemi okozás az egyetlen kérdés, mely megfontolást követel, mert a szellemi okozás vonatkozik bármi egyébnél szorosabban az emberiség haladásához. A kor látszólag hajlandó arra, hogy ezt a tárgyat megközelítse, hogy a Szellem legfelsőbb hatalmán tűnődjék, s hogy az Igazság köntösének szegélyét legalább megérintse."

A következő idézet, mely egy természettudós előtt nemrégen mondott beszédből van véve, a mai időknek azon tünetei közé tartozik, mely a korról tett fenti vonatkozásokat igazolja: „Mi ma nagy gyorsasággal szabadítjuk fel magunkat a régi tanok alól és a világegyetemet kormányozó értelemnek sokkal szélesebb fogalmát kezdjük elnyerni. Ahelyett hogy Istent a vak hit és a hiedelem szempontjából közelítenénk meg, egy e célt szolgáló sokkal biztosabb alap elnyerésén dolgozunk. Valami kézzelfogható és inspiráló dolgot kezdünk sejteni, mely a tér, tömeg, és méretek világán felül létezik."

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) terjeszti mindenfelé az „örök evangéliom"-ot; mert kizárólag a Szellemen, az isteni Elmén alapszik, és mint szellemi törvény működik, arra képesíti követőit, hogy a Legfelsőbb Lény iránt megértésen alapuló tiszteletet, vagy imádatot érezhessenek, mely a „szellemben és igazságban" nyer kifejezést. A Krisztusi Tudomány az anyag felöl táplált babonás hiedelemnek és mythologiának meghazudtolása. Hogy ezt az evangéliomot ma az egész világon, oly sok országban és oly sok nyelven helyesen tanítják és bizonyítják, annak a Christian Science Publishing Society (A Krisztusi Tudomány Kiadó Társasága) uj épülete a bizonyítéka, mely megfelelő módot nyújt azon örök üzenet kihirdetésére, mely az anyagi hiedelmekből származó bűnöket és szenvedéseket megsemmisítő szellemi hatalomról szól.

Azon felavató prédikációban, melyet The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts (A Christ, Scientist, Első Temploma, Boston, Massachusettsben) eredeti épületének befejezésekor írt, Mrs. Eddy ezt mondta (Pulpit and Press, Szószék és Sajtó, 9, 10-ik oldal): „Krisztus tanításai és azoknak gyakorlása képezik a felvilágosult hit alapját. Mesterünk önzetlen szerénysége és elmét és testet meggyógyító életadó szeretete serkentette az eltompult öntudatot, melyet a hitetlenség zsibbasztott el, a halandó szükségleteinek élénkebb meggondolására és e szükségleteket kielégítő isteni hatalom és szándék felismerésére."

Nem foglalhatjuk-e a „halandók szükségleteit" azon egyetlen nagy szükségletben össze, hogy Istent helyesen ismerjük, hogy az Iránta érzett tiszteletünk mély és megbízható lehessen, hogy hitünk egy élő hit legyen mely az isteni Alapelv bebizonyításában nyerjen kifejezést, melyben, ha megértjük, mint mindég rendelkezésünkre álló és soha cserben nem hagyó Alapelvben fogunk bízhatni? Azon hiedelem szempontjában, mely két, egymással minden tekintetben ellentétes, ellenkező hatásokat előidéző okot lát, az önmagával meghasonlott ház zűrzavara létezik, mely, amint a Mester intett minket, „nem állhat meg." De ha tudományosan, az egyetlen mindent-teremtő Alapelv, a végtelen és örökkévaló Elme létezésének szempontjából érvelünk, evvel az Istentől jövő örök tevékenységű tökéletesség intelligens eredményét és harmóniáját keressük és fogjuk megtalálni.

Mikor a Mester a jó és csakis a jó hatalmának és maradandó voltának tanát hirdette, azt az által tudta a sokasággal megértetni, hogy megmutatta nekik, hogy a szellemi ok és a szellemi ok változatlan törvényének megértése ki tudja szorítani—meg tudja semmisíteni—a világegyetem és a létezés halandó fogalmának áligényeit. Megmutatta, hogy a bűn, betegség és halál—az úgynevezett anyagi korlátok és akadályok—az anyagi gondolkozás babonái, melyek eltűnnek mikor az emberi öntudat befogadja a szellemi gondolkozás ténylegességeit.

Amint az emberiség halandó hatalmat felülmúló segítség, vigasztalás és inspiráció szükségére ébred, az élet magasztosabb fogalma után és az isteni hatalom és szándék hozzá közelebb álló és tisztább megértése után kezd vágyódni, mely minden emberi szükségletet ki tud elégíteni. Így hirdeti az evangéliomot, az egy Istennek, az egy Elmének, az örök, univerzális jónak, s az Ő határtalan tevékenységének és változatlan tökéletességének „örökkévaló evangéliomát" az egész világ számára a Krisztusi Tudomány üzenete.

With Magic in the Air

AS THE green park was a region more gracious than the grey life of the street in which I lived, so I dreamed dimly that somewhere the park itself gave on to a region yet further removed, where magic was in the air, as the scenery of my fairy stories suggested. Day after day, as my pram sailed along between the flowered banks, I had hopes of this; yet instead a feeling of finiteness crept in. I recognized that these paths were the same as those we had traversed yesterday.

Only the lake held promise undimmed. The view of the lake was sudden, the way we came upon it through the trees. The sheet of water leaped out from behind a bank; and the crowding glitter of it was like music. The nursery tunes I knew merely recorded the pulse of my daily life, like the ticking of a clock—but the waters of the lake were transcendental as a symphony, they flashed upon me a moment of that light which shines in all great works—finite, yet running free from all the bounds I knew to touch hands with eternity.

As I grew, the paths of our daily walks lost all their surprise, yet this significance of the lake increased; for an island seemed to hide something that might be beyond. In summer, people sat upon the lake, and glided about it like the swans; but nearly always—and this I knew would spoil the whole thing for me—backwards. I wondered how it was that people could glide about on the water like that. I was told that it was the boats that floated. And why did boats float? Because they were made of wood. And did wood always float? Yes.

So—my plan was made. I had a wooden horse on wheels; it had red, green and blue stripes across its loins, and a tail which dissatisfied me by its perfunctoriness. However, Dobbin would do, though there was no hint of the infinite in his buttony eyes.

The pram was occupied by an infant brother now; I walked beside. So on the great day I trotted along, pushing my horse. I remember, my nurse was walking with another nurse, and not much notice was taken of me.

There was one place where the path shelved down to the water. Here, too, a little rill that fed the lake crossed the path, and prams had to be reared on their hind wheels to negotiate it. While the nurses were doing this, I faced my horse to the lake, sat astride him, and with a cry of "Gee!" and a push-off with the feet, rode down to the water. He plunged in with gusto, but alas did not float. I was hauled out with ignominy and rushed home, Dobbin stuck sheepishly across the pram-handle, eyeing me still with his silly, old-fashioned look.

Recovering from this disaster, I found that my sense of "something beyond" was still with me.—ADRIAN BELL, in "The Balcony." (London: Cobden-Sanderson.)

Spring Evening
(Colorado)

AFTER the shower the air is strangely clear
As if it brushed across some canyon spring,
Whisked through the dusk and filled the valley here
With briskness and a pleasant little sting;
And with the evening settling quickly now
A rich dark green swells eastward on the plain
And fills the pasture and the hawthorn bough—
Green, freshly washed by half an hour of rain.
And in the west above the foothills' curve
A swirling Turner sky comes breaking through
With glowing amber and a silver swerve
That drifts across a wash of gray and blue,
While high above a half moon on the wing
Greets such a night as only comes in spring.

ALLEEN L. FISHER

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Major League Managers on Coming Baseball Races—N. Y. A. C. Defends Polo Title

Eastern Riders Win Two Titles In Indoor Polo

Westerners Capture the Sherman Memorial Trophy for Second Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—The indoor polo season was brought to a triumphant close on Saturday, when three championships between teams representing the East and the West were completed at Squadron A Armory. In the high goal group, for teams over 12 goals total handicap, and the middle or junior group, where the handicaps range from six to 12, the East was victorious, but [illegible] the West broke the sweep in the low goal game, for the Sherman memorial trophy, by defeating the eastern representatives, for the second time.

Brilliant Rally

In the high goal contest, the team of New York Athletic Club, two of whose members were on the East team that won the East-West match at Chicago last year, scored over the team of the 124th Field Artillery of Chicago, after a brilliant rally in the later chukkers, by a score of 12 to 10.

Governors Island, which was substituted when the two finalists canceled their game on account of a mishap, was the victor in the junior championship, from Detroit Riding Club, 13 to 6½. The Sherman memorial trophy, played for this year for the first time, went to the low goal team of the Field Artillery, which defeated Squadron A, winners of the eastern title, 6 to 3½.

The high goal contest showed the finest indoor polo that has ever been exhibited since the inauguration of the sport, with the result in doubt to the final minutes of the fourth chukker. The Chicago trio made a much better fight than in the first contest, and only super play by William C. Reynolds, No. 1 for the Winged Foot trio, in the last two chukkers, saved the contest.

Chicago received a four-goal handicap, and this was made up during the first period, when four goals for New York, and a foul against the back for Chicago, placed the Easterners in the lead at 4 to 3½. But it was Chicago's turn to break loose in the second chukker, and brilliant team play and close guarding of the Winged Foot players gave them the lead at half time, 7½ to 3½.

Score in Last Minutes

The third chukker found New York staging a rally to make two goals but the artillery trio came right back with two in their turn. Then the final rally of the champions started, and before the bell ended the chukker, two more goals rewarded their efforts. But the margin was still two goals in favor of Chicago as the final chukker started. This was made up by Combs and Reynolds, and Reynolds placed his team ahead only to have the invaders tie the score once more on a brilliant near side shot by Lieutenant Hammond, with a pair of fouls, one for each side, placing the score at 10 all. But this ended the chances of the West, as the New York Athletic Club forwards, with Arthur B. Borden, their back, holding off the field artillery forwards, each scored one more goal, with only a minute to spare. The summaries:

United States Indoor Polo Championships East vs. West

Sherman Memorial Trophy Championship

124th Field Artillery — Squadron A
No. 1—Lieut J. C. Mcanulty....J. N. Macy
No. 2—Capt. Romeo Muro....C. R. Agnew
Back—Capt. W. S. Everett...H. R. Talbott

Score—Field Artillery 6, Squadron A 3½. Goals—Artillery: McAnulty 4, Muro, Everett; Squadron A: Macy 2, Everett 2, Agnew, by handicap 1. Fouls—Agnew 2, Everett 2, Macy. Referee—Gilbert Wilson. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Senior Championship

Pos. N. Y. Athletic — 124th Field Artil.
No. 1—W. C. Reynolds.....W. H. Nicholls Jr.
No. 2—C. C. Combs Jr..........H. G. Lorber
Back—A. B. Borden..Lieut. S. H. Hammond

Score—New York Athletic Club 12, 124th Field Artillery 10. Goals—N. Y. A. C.: Reynolds 6, Combs 4, Borden 2, pony 1; Field Artillery: Nicholls 3, Hammond 4, by handicap 4, Lorber. Fouls—Combs 2, Lorber 2, Nicholls, Hammond. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Junior Championship

Pos. Governors Island — Detroit R. C.
No. 1—Capt. Harry Cullins...Volney Bayley
No. 2—Capt. C. E. Davis........W. P. Fisher
Back—Lieut. G. W. Read Jr..Perry Williams

Score—Governors Island 13, Detroit Riding Club 6½. Goals—Governors Island: Cullins 5, Davis 5, Read 5, pony; Detroit: Bayley 5, Fisher 2, Williams, by handicap 1. Fouls—Cullins 4, Fisher 3, Read 2, Bayley, Williams. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

New England College Tennis

AMHERST, Mass., April 15 (AP)—The New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association tournament will be held at Amherst College May 13-15, it was announced yesterday. This event formerly has taken place at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., but starting this year it will be rotated among member colleges. Brown, Dartmouth, Providence, Williams and Trinity have already entered.

Brooklyn Visitations Win

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The Brooklyn Visitations won the American Professional Basketball League championship last night, defeating the New York Jewels, 29 to 19, in the third and deciding game of the playoff series between the first and second half winners.

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Dances by Albertina Rasch
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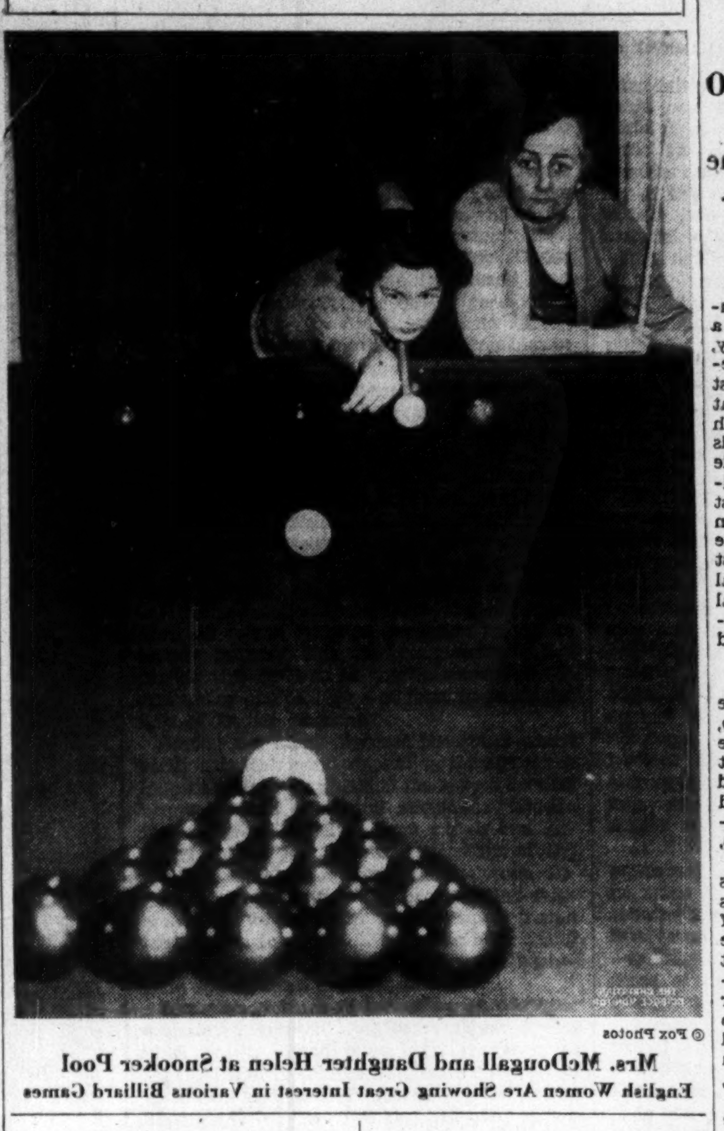
Devotees of the Cue Game



© Fox Photos

Mrs. McDougall and Daughter Helen at Snooker Pool
English Women Are Showing Great Interest in Various Billiard Games

Washington Crew Wins Close Race From California

OAKLAND, Calif., April 15 (AP)—University of Washington's varsity oarsmen drove their gleaming shell to a thrilling victory over California Saturday in a three-mile race so close it was first announced California had won the classic.

In the confusion following the "nose and nose" finish, the public address system announced California had won by a matter of two feet.

While thousands of followers were cheering what they thought was the first Bear victory over the Huskies on Oakland estuary since 1929, judges returned the official verdict that Washington had won by nearly six feet.

The two shells shot under the bridge at the finish line so close together the two flags denoting the end of the race dropped almost simultaneously. There was a matter of only two-fifths of a second between them.

Washington's winning time was 16m. 12s., considerably slower than the course record of 14m. 53 4-5s., set by the Huskies in 1931.

With the varsity victory, Washington wrote a brilliant chapter into far western regatta history, as the junior varsity and freshmen crews had won their races earlier in the afternoon.

The husky Jayvee shell won its three-mile race in 17m. 43s. by a margin of five and one-half lengths while the yearlings showed the way in the two-mile opener in the time of 11m. 44.8s. The freshmen finished three lengths ahead of their California rivals.

Hannes Schroll Is Champion Skiier Of United States

PARADISE VALLEY, Rainier National Park, Wash., April 15 (AP)—Hannes Schroll, who learned to ski on barrel staves when he was 5 years old, is taking three of America's national ski championship with him back to his native Austria. The 25-year-old Schroll won the slalom crown easily on the steep slopes of Mount Rainier yesterday, which, with his victory in the hair-raising downhill race of Saturday, also give him the combined title. He plans to return home immediately to train for the 1936 Olympics.

Without a wobble, he swooped down the double slalom runs for a total time of 2m. 13s. Robert Livermore Jr. of the Ski Club Hochgebirge, Boston, was second, nosing out Richard Durrance, Tarpon Springs, Fla., member of the Dartmouth College team, when the latter took a bad spill. Livermore had a total of 2m. 25 .3s.

The Smith sisters carried off honors in the women's division, Miss Ethelynne Smith, Tacoma, Wash., winning the national slalom title yesterday and Miss Ellis-Ayre Smith capturing the downhill crown Saturday. Ellis-Ayre was fourth in the slalom races.

Schroll rode a slender pair of skis at a mile-a-minute rate in a breath-taking woop down the course Saturday to win the downhill championship. Holding his arms high and waving his ski poles, the Austrian yodeler swerved and skidded down the precipitous 2.3-mile course in 2m. 35 2-5s. Durrance finished second to become America's best and a sure member of the United States Olympic team, but his time of 3m. 42 2-5s. was more than a minute slower than the Austrian's, who has captured 87 championships in Europe.

N. E. Public Golf Meeting Peaceful

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 15 (AP)—The annual meeting of the New England Public Golf Association, held here Saturday, was marked by the most peaceful conditions in years. President Jack Quinn of Worcester was re-elected to office and pushed through the slate of business in brisk fashion. P. J. Coyne of Bridgeport and Martin Horwitz of New Britain were re-elected vice-presidents and Harold Ellingham of Springfield was re-elected secretary-treasurer. This year's annual tournament will be held at New Haven, July 8. A committee was appointed to make an attempt at bringing the two Hartford municipal clubs back into the association, which they left last year, and invitations will be sent to all other municipal clubs in New England to join.

National Cup Soccer Series

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—The Wieboldt Wonderbolts of Chicago came from behind yesterday to defeat the Centrals of St. Louis, 3 to 2, after two overtime periods to square their western final series in the national cup soccer competition. Hugh Hill scored the winning goal late in the second 15-minute extra session. Each team has won one match and two were played to overtime ties. The Centrals took a 2-to-0 lead in the first half when Bill Gonsalves scored at 25 minutes, and Bert Patenaude connected five minutes later. Two successful penalty kicks by Jimmy Munro tied the score for the Wonderbolts midway of the second half. The time and place for the deciding game has not been decided.

South African Pro Enters

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Sid Brews, South African golf professional who finished second to Henry Cotton in the 1934 British open, will be among the 149 contenders for Olin A. Dutra's American open golf crown at Pittsburgh in June. In drafting plans for the 1935 championship, to be played at Oakmont June 6, 7 and 8, the United States Golf Association has reserved 10 places in the field of 150 for foreign professionals. Six of these already have been assigned to the team of Japanese invading this country next month. Now Brews has definitely assured the U. S. G. A. he also will compete.

Southern Golfer Wins Final

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Estelle Lawson of Chapel Hill, N. C., Saturday brought the South its first victory in the 35-year-old women's North and South golf tournament, defeating Charlotte Glutting, East Orange, N. J., defending champion, 1 up, in the title round.

College Golf Result

Syracuse 8, N. Y. U. 0.

Where to Dine

PENACOOK, N. H.

Old Bonney Tavern
1787 PENACOOK, N. H. 1935
Special Luncheons and Dinners
Served Daily. Also a la Carte
Six miles north of Concord, N. H.

Oklahoma Matmen Are Headed For Olympic Games

Collegiate Wrestlers Will Also Make a Tour of Japan in 1936

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 15 (AP)—Supremacy among America's amateur matmen, Oklahoma wrestlers were "good-will ambassadors," as well as high-ranking contenders for the 1936 Olympic team.

The Sooner grapplers won eight of the [illegible] titles in the national A. A. U. tournament here Saturday and [illegible] in the seven Olympic weight divisions were first choices for [illegible] to Japan [illegible]. John H. Drummond, Chicago, member of the American Olympic wrestling committee, said three and possibly as many as seven alternates would be selected to make the trip.

The champions who may make the tour are: Ross Flood, Oklahoma A. & M., 126-pound champion; Ralph Rasor, Oklahoma A. & M., 135-pound champion; Lewis Tomlinson, Central Oklahoma Teachers, 145-pound champion; Frank Lewis, Oklahoma A. & M., 155-pound champion; Lloyd Ricks, Oklahoma A. & M., 175-pound titleholder, and Ralph Teague, Stout A. C., Wetumka, Okla., 1934-35 heavyweight champion.

Since the 112- and 118-pound classes are not included in the Olympic weight divisions and the 155-and 165-pound classes are combined, three of the champions crowned here will not make the trip. They are Robert Myers, 112, Bloomington, Ind., only national champion from outside of Oklahoma; Rex Peery, 118, Oklahoma A. & M., and Orville England, 165, Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers.

The Oklahoma Aggies led the team scoring with 33 points; Central Oklahoma Teachers were second with 18 and Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers, the 1934 champions, third with 15, exactly the same number of points scored by all out-state teams.

Jack Lovelock to Race Three U. S. Star Milers

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15 (AP)—The greatest quartet of milers in track history, Jack Lovelock of Oxford; Bill Bonthron, recent Princeton alumnus; Glenn Cunningham, the great Kansan, and Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania, will resume their various rivalries in one "super" mile at the Princeton invitational track meet in Palmer Stadium June 15, Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton graduate manager of athletics, announced last night.

All four, who have run against one another by ones and twos, usually to the tune of shattered records, have accepted invitations to enter the race. A fifth starter may be added to the field, Bushnell said, but he refused to say who would be chosen.

Lovelock outfooted Bonthron here two years ago to establish a world record of 4m. 7.6s. and last year in the invitational meet Cunningham lowered that mark to 4m. 6.8s. with the former Tiger captain again pushing him along. The Cunningham-Bonthron-Venzke battles over the mile and 1500-meter routes have featured the big indoor meets for the past three seasons.

Pine Valley for Walker Cup

CLEMENTON, N. J., April 15 (AP)—The Pine Valley Golf Club, never negotiated in competition in less than its par 70, will be the scene of next year's Walker Cup matches between amateur teams of Great Britain and the United States. The executive committee of the United States Golf Association, meeting at the club, made the selection Saturday. Dates for the matches were not set. The committee also enlarged the match play field for the 1935 amateur championship tournament at Cleveland to 200. Last year 188 players were in the field.

Sporting Around the Hub

MORE than 10,000 baseball-hungry New England fans braved the chill wind and generally threatening weather yesterday afternoon to watch the Braves and Red Sox resume their city series at Fenway Park. The Braves won, 3 to 2, when Wally Berger singled home two runs in the eighth inning. The Red Sox won the series, however, two games to one, because of their two victories in the South. Both teams had airtight pitching, but the Red Sox loafed on two Braves' hits in the eighth and the result was a three-run rally. These three runs were all the Braves needed. Ben Cantwell came through in the pinch as a relief pitcher in the eighth and ninth when the Sox threatened to tie the score. Babe Ruth, the new playing vice-president of the Braves, and Joe Cronin, the shortstop-pilot of the Red Sox, were given great receptions by the crowd when they first came to bat. Neither one hit safely, nor did particularly well in the field, but the crowd seemed satisfied just to have them in the game.

Otto Essig of Springfield, who finished second to Walter Ray of the United Shoe M. A. A. in the Brighton 10-mile road race a week ago Saturday, found the wet going last Saturday much to his liking and ran a good race to win the sixteenth annual M. J. O'Connell 10-mile race through the streets of Jamaica Plain. Paul Miller of the Norfolk Y. M. A. finished second about 25 yards behind Essig. Robert Campbell of the Boston A. A. captured the time prize with corrected time of 51m. 14s.

While the Boston Braves meet the College of Holy Cross in Worcester this afternoon, the Boston College Eagles will try their wings against the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park. B. C.'s Alumni Field was found in an unplayable condition due to the recent heavy rains, so the game had to be shifted to Fenway Park. The Red Sox will board a train late this afternoon for New York to open the American League series there tomorrow.

Gene Sarazen, winner of the recent Master's golf tournament at Augusta, Ga., and former United States and British open champion, will give a lecture and demonstration on "Modern Theories in Golf" for one hour at 2:30 and 4:30 on both Wednesday and Thursday of this week in the Sporting Goods Department of Jordan Marsh Company. Tickets at 55 cents are limited to 300 at each hour. For reservations telephone Hubbard 2700.

Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood, secretary of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts, announced the postponement of the women's spring team tryout rounds, scheduled at various courses today, because of the rain-soaked links. The 18-hole District medal play rounds will be played off Thursday, if weather permits.

Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington, United States junior tennis champion, reached the final round in the Emerson Cup squash racquets tournament at Massachusetts Technology over the week-end. Hunt will play J. B. Bainbridge in the final.

Coach Win Marling's Boston University track team members will forego their Easter vacation this week-end and will spend five days in rounding into condition for their opening meet with Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., on Saturday.

Northeastern University's baseball team will open its season against Brown University at Providence. The game has been postponed three times since last Wednesday. Northeastern is scheduled to play Boston College at Huntington Field, Brookline, tomorrow.

Sunny Wilson and Win Trowbridge of the home club, won the low gross honors in the 36-hole, four-ball golf tournament at the Kittansett Club, Marion, with a brilliant 148.

Chile Wins Meet

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 15 (AP)—Chile won the ninth continental track and field championships, concluded yesterday before 10,000 spectators, with a total of 161 points. Brazil was second with 58 points, Peru had 30, Argentina 21 and Uruguay 1. An unusual feature of the four-day meet was that no South American records were broken.

Tigers Outrow Penn A. C.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15 (AP)—Princeton's varsity crew beat the Penn A. C. eight on Lake Carnegie Saturday, rowing the choppy, wind-swept Henley course in 7m. 4s. With a beat of 42 at the finish, the Orange and Black had three feet of open water showing at the end.

College Rugby Results

Harvard 11, Princeton 5.
New York R. C. 3, Yale 0.

Major-League Managers Are Optimistic Over 1935 Race

Will Welcome Big Crowds, the Tumult and the Shouting During the Entire American and National League Baseball Season

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—[illegible] major league baseball's opening [illegible] the fact that exactly 16 men will carry the main burden [illegible] 1935 pennant campaigns.

They are the managers who [illegible] the parade is over. They will welcome the big crowds, the tumult and the shouting. [illegible] entire 154-game season.

[illegible] laid plans of strategy will come later and with rapidity. Some have every reason to be supremely confident. Others, hoping for the best, must fear the worst. Only two of the 16 can finish on top.

What do they think? Will Mickey Cochrane's Tigers or Frankie Frisch's Cardinals repeat? How has the outlook changed since the echoes of a world series died away? The combined testimony, received from 15 out of 16 major league pilots is at hand. In substance, the answers are:

National League

Bill Terry, Giants: "This is the best team I have ever managed and I like its chances for the pennant. The Cardinals will give us plenty of opposition, but I do not expect the Dean brothers to have the success against us they did last year. The Pirates rate about third, with the Cubs bothersome, as usual, especially in their home park. Stengel's Dodgers are improved and may force their way into the first division. The Phillies will bear watching as one of the surprise teams of the year."

Charley Grimm, Cubs: "I figure we will battle it out with the Giants and Cards. If one more pitcher comes through for us—Henshaw, Joiner, Root, Kowalik, Casey or Bryant—we may surprise the league. Lindstrom adds punch to our lineup. Young Phil Cavarretta looks like a sensation at my old job, first base. Our team is younger and faster."

Frankie Frisch, Cards: "We had a fine spring training season and are in pretty fair shape. I cannot say whether we will repeat. Several clubs, notably the Giants, have strengthened and will be pointing for us. With Terry Moore in the outfield, last year's lineup otherwise looks good enough."

Casey Stengel, Dodgers: "I do not look for any one team to be a standout. The Giants and Cards may have an edge on the Cubs, Pirates and other teams, but that does not mean they cannot be headed off. In my opinion the Giants have more general strength and that is why I pick them to finish on top. I hope to give Brooklyn fans a first division team."

Jimmy Wilson, Phillies: "The Phils are the dark horse of the National League race. In Ethan Allen, George Watkins and Johnny Moore I believe we have the best outfield in baseball. [illegible]

[illegible] spring training season I liked the Cards. Now I prefer the Giants. I don't think the Dean Brothers can win 50 games. If Bill Terry's pitchers are as good as last year they should decide the race. The Reds, greatly improved, will be trouble-makers. We should get out of the hole."

American League

Connie Mack, Athletics: "The race will be wide open and I think the Athletics are going places. I have full confidence in the team. The pitchers will show great improvement. Our principal change, with Jimmie Foxx behind the bat, gives us a real fellow in a vital position and that is going to mean much."

Walter Johnson, Indians: "It looks like an open race. I do not think there is an outstanding club. Our team is inexperienced in some spots, but has lots of ability. We will miss Knickerbocker at shortstop, at the start, but I look for our youngsters to come through. It is the best club I have ever managed."

Bucky Harris, Senators: "We are rounding into shape to give all the others a battle. I regard the Yankees, Tigers and Indians, in the order named, as the toughest to beat. If our pitchers click, we will be contenders."

Jimmie Dykes, White Sox: "The race should witness a furious stretch drive among Detroit, Cleveland and New York. The addition of Pitcher Pat Malone makes the Yankees contenders. Detroit has wonderful pitching and the Indians will be right up there if the loss of Knickerbocker is not felt too strongly. The other five clubs should have an interesting tussle."

Rogers Hornsby, Browns: "It will be a good race. The clubs seem well equalized. Whether I'll play much depends on how things stack up and on the weather. We will have more punch this year and the Browns will be busting for everything they can get."

Joe McCarthy, Yankees: "The Yankees will be a stronger, better balanced club than the one that won 94 games last season. The outfield has been improved. So has the infield, with Rolfe at third base. It looks like an open race, with Detroit and Cleveland appearing now as the clubs to beat."

Joe Cronin, Red Sox: "The club is in good shape, although Roy Johnson's illness deprives us of some needed punch at the start. We feel the American League is going to see a wide-open race. If we can stay within striking distance anything might happen."

Yale Letter Awards To Winter Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13—Yale's Athletic Association has awarded 27 major Y's, 78 minor Y's, 54 numerals and 14 other insignia to 173 athletes in nine winter sports. Eleven managerial appointments were ratified.

Of the major awards there were 15 given to members of the championship hockey team, 10 to members of the swimming team and two to place winners of the indoor track team. The major awards:

Track—Keith S. Brown '35 and Arthur J. Loeb '36.

Swimming—A. C. Brown Jr. '35, H. P. Buckingham '35, R. A. Cooke Jr. '37, R. F. Corroon '35, N. D. Hoyt '36, N. V. King '36S, D. L. Livingston '36S, P. L. Paull '36ES, C. E. Rogers 3d '37 and R. W. Wilson '36.

Hockey—D. B. Badger '37, W. K. Colby '35, R. B. Cooke '36, A. B. Herrick '35, D. B. Robinson '35, R. B. Shepard Jr. '35, S. N. Towle '35, C. J. Mills '36, G. E. Robson Jr. '35, J. P. Snyder Jr. '35, L. A. S. Wilson '36, W. A. Moore '37, Thomas Rodd 3d '35, D. G. Stoddard '35, and L. G. Shields '35, manager.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

April 13

Washington (A) 4, Albany (IL) 2.
New York (A) 8, Brooklyn (N) 4.
New York (N) 5, Cleveland (A) 0.
St. Louis (N) 6, St. Louis (A) 3.
Philadelphia (A) 16, Philadelphia (N) 2.
Chicago (A) 5, Chicago (N) 2.

April 14

Boston (N) 3, Boston (A) 2.
Chicago (A) 5, Chicago (N) 2.
St. Louis (N) 10, St. Louis (A) 4.
Washington (A) 10, Newark (IL) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 12, Chattanooga (SA) 1.
Detroit (A) 3, Cincinnati (N) 2.
Cleveland (A) 6, New York (N) 6 (tie).
Philadelphia (N) 7, Philadelphia (A) 4.
Brooklyn (N) 7, New York (A) 6.

Little Not to Play in U. S. Open

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—W. Lawson Little, young British and American amateur golf champion, was quoted today by the Washington Post as saying he would not enter the American open golf championship this year, but would seek the British open crown. By telephone from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., he said he planned to stay in England for the open after his defense of the British amateur championship. Little also said he would not compete in the national intercollegiate championship to be played here in June. He has been ruled ineligible, since he dropped out of Stanford University this semester.

Tonbridge School Harriers Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The ninth annual cross-country running championship of the English Public schools, over the Ranelagh Harriers' five-miles course at Putney, provided Tonbridge School with its first victory in the team event and A. W. Beard, Brockley County School, with his first in the individual race. Beard won by about 50 yards from A. Alonso, Wandsworth School, in 30m. 18.8s. Third place was taken by A. R. Thom, Tonbridge.

Mrs. Armstrong Wins Again

EL PASO, Texas, April 15 (AP)—Mrs. Otto Armstrong of El Paso defeated Mrs. J. M. Williams of Phoenix, Ariz., 7 and 5, to win her fourth women's Southwestern Golf Association championship yesterday.

Yale to Play in Honolulu

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13 (AP)—The Yale baseball team, scheduled to leave for the Orient July 16, will stop over in Honolulu for a series of six games with local Hawaiian teams, it was announced last night. The team is expected to arrive in Japan Aug. 5.

Wilmerding Y Wins

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., April 15 (AP)—The Wilmerding (Penna.) Passers won the national Y. M. C. A. basketball tournament, Saturday, by defeating the team of the 135th Street branch of New York 50 to 38 in the tourney finals.

Glasgow Rangers Clinch 1935 Football Title

By the Canadian Press

GLASGOW, April 15—The mighty Glasgow Rangers, who have dropped only six games so far this season, are again league champions. The Ibrox Park eleven has turned aside the thrusts of its arch-rival, Celtic, and with a 3-to-1 victory over Aberdeen at Pittodrie Saturday nailed the trophy to the wall for the third year in succession. The Rangers now have 54 points and the best Celtic can reach is 52.

But the champions are only half satisfied. If they can defeat Hamilton Academicals next Saturday in the cup final they will boast another record in Scottish football, holders of the "double" four times.

College Baseball Results

Cornell 10, Princeton 8.
Dartmouth 5, Pennsylvania 3.
Illinois 5, Ohio State 2.
Iowa State 15, Iowa S. T. 2.
Lafayette 5, Haverford 0.
Luther 11, Carleton 4.
Maryland 6, Washington Col. 8.
Michigan 3, Annapolis 1.
Minnesota 20, Nebraska 5.
Penn A. C. 8, Temple 5.
Pratt 3, Stevens 1.
Princeton 2, Cornell 1.
Purdue 4, Butler 2.
Purdue 5, Butler 2.
Virginia M. I. 2, Virginia 1.
Wagner 9, St. Peter's 3.
Western Mich. T. 10, Iowa 3.
Wisconsin 10, Bradley Tech 5.

Allison Defeats Grant

ATLANTA, April 15 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. top ranking United States amateur, yesterday won the championship of the Atlanta invitation tennis tournament, defeating Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta in straight sets 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Allison, Austin (Tex.) player, displayed a far superior game to that of Grant, who failed to extend the Texan at any time during the play. It was only last Sunday in the Houston (Texas) Tournament that Grant won over Allison in four sets. This was the first major tournament of the current season the diminutive "Bitsy" Grant has lost.

All-American Trio Wins

PITTSBURGH, April 15 (AP)—Spectacular riding in the final two hours enabled the all-American team of Jimmy Walthour, Al Crossley and Crowley Winter to win the six-day bicycle race that ended shortly after midnight Saturday. Five teams were bunched closely at the finish. The Irish team of O'Brien, McCoy and Corcoran, nosed out the German-American trio, Van Kempen, Fielding and Ottevaire for second place 1073 points to 1062. The victors scored 1686, piling up their margin by lapping the field in the final hour.

Yankees Sign for Five Years

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. April 15 (AP)—The New York Yankees have signed a contract with the city of St. Petersburg to train in this city for the next five years through 1940 it was announced today by Al Lang chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Baseball Committee. The Yankees have made St. Petersburg their spring base since 1925. The Boston Braves also train in this city giving St. Petersburg the distinction of being the only city to play host to two major league clubs during the spring training season.

College Lacrosse Results

Yale 10, Alumni 3.
Dartmouth 5, Boston L. C. 4.
West Point 12, Springfield 2.
Mt. Washington 10, Maryland 9.
Pennsylvania 9, Philadelphia L. C. 5.
Penn State 14, Lehigh 0.
Rutgers 10, C. C. N. Y. 6.
St. John's (Md) 19, Swarthmore 4.
Stevens Tech 6, Lafayette 3.
Syracuse 11, Hobart 3.

Third Triumph for Dawson

FRENCH LICK, Ind., April 15 (AP)—George Dawson of Chicago won the midwest amateur golf tournament Saturday for the third successive year. Dawson shot subpar golf turning in a card of 34-37—71 to make his total 146, three strokes under Willford Wehrle of Racine, Wis.

Double Victory For Miss Kight In Title Swim

Mrs. Jarrett Breaks Own Record—Diving Upset In National Meet

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Lenore Kight, star of Homestead, Penna., scored a double in the women's national indoor swims Saturday night by retaining her title easily in the 500-yard freestyle with a 20-yard margin over Mary L. Petty, Washington A. C., Seattle. [illegible] Miss Kight's victory [illegible] Eleanor Holm Jarrett, the New York [illegible] cracked her own world record in successfully defending her championship in the 100-yard backstroke, swimming the distance in 1m. 9.6s., as compared with her record of 1m. 10.4s. Mrs. Jarrett, closely pursued by Margie Smith of Biwabik H. S. A. A., Minnesota, for the first 50 yards, won by about seven feet. Miss Smith was second with Edith Motridge, Los A. C., third.

One big upset was registered in the final when Claudia Eckert of the Shawnee C. C., Chicago, dethroned Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill of Los Angeles in the high-board diving championship by the narrow margin of .40 of a point. With her many supporters lining the pool to applaud her every dive, the Chicago miss clinched the title with a front dive, full twist. Eleven-year-old Mary Hoerger of the Miami Beach, S. C., was third, 8.46 points behind Miss Eckert, whose point total was 128.77 to Mrs. Hill's 128.37.

Jack Medica, record destroyer from the Washington A. C., splashed through the waters to another American record, swimming the 150-yard freestyle in 1m. 23s., or two seconds faster than the mark set by Walter Laufer of Chicago.

Interleague Play For Minor Hockey May Be Arranged

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—A closer hookup between the two leading minor hockey leagues, the International and Canadian-American, is in prospect for next season, but the initial intercircuit conference produced nothing in the way of results.

At the suggestion of Canadian-American officials, the governors and officers of the two circuits met yesterday to talk over two proposals—one that they consolidate into one big circuit, the other that they arrange interlocking schedules, giving each team a home-and-home series with the members of the other circuit.

The latter suggestion met with a favorable response but action was deferred until May 16, when they are to meet again at Montreal after each league has had a chance to hold separate meetings consider all angles of the question and to work out the plan that would suit it best. The problem of the long trips in a territory which goes as far west as Detroit, north to Quebec and south to Philadelphia, was the chief obstacle to the union and no one at the meeting could give definite figures as to transportation costs.

A similar interlocking arrangement was carried out between the Central League and American Association in the Midwest during the past season.

The International also has a few internal difficulties to straighten out before arrangements can be completed, but President Charles King was confident that the matter of Buffalo's threatened withdrawal would be settled soon with the Bisons continuing in the league. He expects to visit Buffalo on his return trip to Windsor.

Frank J. Baird, Buffalo owner, announced he was "through" with hockey after charges of collusion in the high-score game between Cleveland and Syracuse, which forced the Bisons out of the playoffs, were dismissed. King said, however, that no formal resignation had reached league headquarters.

Eleven New Banks Open During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 15—Banking offices opening for business during the past week numbered 11 and included nine states, according to Rand McNally.

The report shows that five of these institutions are entirely new, three are reopened banks and three are new branch offices. They are located in the states of Florida Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

During the week there were four mergers and consolidations, four changes in title and six discontinued banking offices.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	8	0	1.000
Oakland	4	1	.800
Sacramento	5	3	.625
Seattle	3	3	.500
San Francisco	2	3	.400
Hollywood	2	4	.333
Missions	1	6	.143
Portland	1	6	.143

Results April 14

Oakland 9, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 3, Seattle 1.
Los Angeles 8, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 1.
Sacramento 5, Missions 4.
Sacramento 4, Missions 1.

College Track Results

Armour Tech 79, Elmhurst 52.
Delaware 78, Johns Hopkins 49.
Iowa 100, Coe & Cornell C. (comb.) 75.
Lehigh 79, Swarthmore 47.
Maryland 69, Richmond 57.
So. California 93⅓, Fresno State 37⅔.
Stanford 82, U. C. L. A. 49.

Browns Release Mills

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15 (AP)—Howard Mills, 24-year-old left-handed pitcher was released by the St. Louis Browns yesterday on option to the St. Paul Club of the American Association.

Washington Girls Better Relay Mark

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, April 15

FOUR girl swimmers from the Washington A. C. of Seattle clipped [illegible] off the American record for the 200-yard relay last night in the all-star swimming carnival sponsored by the Detroit Yacht Club.

The quartet of swimmers, Mary Lou Petty, Dorris Buckley, Betty Lea, and Olive McLean, [illegible] The old mark [illegible] was set by the Washington A. C. in 1931.

Jack Medica, the record breaker from University of Washington, tied his own world record of [illegible] in the 300-yard freestyle.

Braves Open Season On Judge Fuchs' Day

One of the grandest opening days in Boston baseball history is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at Braves Field, with the local Braves and the New York Giants, among the leading attractions.

The game itself, however, is only secondary to other facts. First of all, it is Judge Fuchs' Day in honor of the popular president of the Braves, who is struggling to retain his position at the head of the club, which means his financial grip on the team. A plaque will be presented to President Fuchs "by the citizens of New England," and these citizens include state and city officials. It is hoped by all that a record opening-day crowd will turn out to make Judge Fuchs' Day one long to be remembered.

Tomorrow, Babe Ruth will play his first official National League game. After many sensational years as an American Leaguer, the Sultan of Swat has turned to the senior circuit. History is being made every time he steps up to the plate. His every move will be watched. He is the man who can save the Braves from further financial embarrassment and assure Fuchs of his position with the club.

Also, that great little fellow and ball player, Rabbit Maranville, will be out on the field again after a season of inactivity because of a mishap sustained during spring training of 1934. The Rabbit may not play the whole game, but in all probability, he will start at second base.

Hon. James M. Curley, Governor of Massachusetts, will be there to throw out the first ball. Hon. Frederick W. Mansfield will also be present. It promises to be a grand day and a good ball game.

Temple Gymnast Wins Eastern College Title

A foul during his tumbling exhibition prevented Chester Phillips, Temple University sophomore, from establishing a record score in winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association individual title at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Walker Memorial Gym, Saturday afternoon. He won two titles and placed high in the other events to win the all-round honors. Phillips scored 2534 points. A teammate, Al Baron, was second with 2312; Joe Rehor, Illinois, was third with 2282, and Philip Schneider, Temple, was fourth with 2258.

As a result of the 39-15 victory of the U. S. Naval Academy over West Point during the meet, the team championship ended in a triple tie between these two and Temple. The team title is decided on victories during the season and Army was undefeated until this meet. Earlier in the season Army had defeated Temple and Temple had beaten Navy.

Winnipeg Monarchs Win Cup

WINNIPEG, Man., April 15 (AP)—The Winnipeg Monarchs won the Memorial Cup, emblem of the Canadian junior amateur hockey championship, by defeating the Sudbury Cub Wolves 4 to 1 Saturday night. Winnipeg had won the first game 7 to 6 and Sudbury the second 7 to 2.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 8, Pittsburgh 1.
Cornell 8, Colgate 1.

College Basketball Result

Louisiana St. 41, Pittsburgh 37.

Best Quality COAL and COKE
Seaconnet Coal Co.
5 Exchange Street
Providence, R. I.
A. E. PARROTT Gaspee 7373

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Wherever Easter Fashionables Gather YOU'LL stand out!
. . . if your fashions come from The Shepard Fashion Shops where style and thrift go hand in hand!

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Goldentip and the Special Surprise

By Margaret Gibbs

SIX crocus bulbs lay in a row, tucked up in their warm beds under the earth. Suddenly Goldentip, the one at the end of the line, sat up.

"There!" he cried. "I DID hear something!"

"What's that?" asked the drowsy voice of his neighbor, Stripey.

"I heard someone calling," said Goldentip, eagerly. "It's the sun, I think. He's telling us it is time to get up."

"I can't hear anything," said Stripey. "You've been dreaming."

"I have not!" cried Goldentip, indignantly. "I tell you I heard the sun calling us. I heard him quite plainly."

By this time all the other bulbs were awake.

"What is the matter? What is it all about?" they clamored.

"It's Goldentip," Stripey explained. "He's been dreaming—"

"I have NOT," insisted Goldentip. "I heard the sun calling to us to get up and grow. I know I did."

Five Drowsy Bulbs

"Nonsense!" yawned Palepoint, a bulb at the other end of the row. "If the sun were really calling we should all have heard him. I think you are very thoughtless to wake everyone up like this in the middle of the winter. You know very well we were told to lie still and go to sleep—"

"But only until the sun called us," argued Goldentip, "and then we were to get up and do all kinds of exciting things. And I'm not thoughtless—so there!"

"Oh, do be quiet, everyone," begged Stripey. "I'm so sleepy."

For a little while Goldentip lay still in bed. Perhaps, after all, he had been mistaken. Perhaps it had only been a dream.

No! there it was again! And this time Goldentip sat straight up in bed.

"Oh, I'm sure, I'm sure!" he whispered to himself. Then, very decidedly: "I'm going to get up this moment and grow!"

He slipped out of bed and began to dress. Then, taking his fine green staff, he set out.

Now, all this time, two little children called Michael and Marjorie, who lived in the house with the crocus garden, had been watching most anxiously for Goldentip and his five friends to put in an appearance.

They had planted those six bulbs with the greatest care, so that they might be a special surprise for their mother. She had been away all the winter, but she would be home in the early spring, and the crocuses were to be there to greet her.

"Won't Mummie be astonished when she sees them!" chuckled Michael. "We've never had flowers in this piece of the garden before."

"I do hope they'll come up in time," said Marjorie, a little anxiously.

But the days passed, and there was no sign of any movement in the soil, or of any tiny points pricking through.

"I wish they'd be quick," Marjorie exclaimed. "I wouldn't mind so long as there was just one ready by the time Mummie comes home."

Marjorie's Plea

She bent over the place where the bulbs were planted. "Do hurry up," she begged. "Do please hurry up and grow!"

"Goodness!" said Goldentip to himself, as he struggled bravely through the cold earth toward the sun. "Goodness, that sounds like someone else calling. Perhaps I'm not trying hard enough. I must do better than this if they are all expecting me." And he began to grow faster than ever.

At last he poked his little head above the ground. How cold it was! Goldentip shivered as he looked about him. Not another flower was in sight.

"I'm the f-first," he whispered. "Of c-course, it's awfully grand to be first, b-but it's r-rather lonely. Perhaps I shouldn't have c-come."

Suddenly, across the lawn, Marjorie and Michael came running.

"Oh! there's a crocus up. There's one UP!" shouted Marjorie. "Oh, you darling thing!"

Michael touched the sheath on Goldentip's head very gently with his finger.

"Could you be a yellow one, please?" he asked solemnly. "Because yellow is Mummie's favorite color."

After that Goldentip didn't mind how cold it was, for he realized that he was needed most particularly, and he no longer felt lonely, but quite important.

A Golden Crocus

"I must grow my very best," said he to himself, "because I'm evidently part of a special surprise."

Every day the children came to see how he was getting on. Presently, there was a tiny bit of color showing through; next day there was more, and at last, on the very day that Mother was to return—there he was, standing in the garden in his glorious tunic of yellow-gold!

"Oh, Crocus!" cried Marjorie, "you're just in time!"

That afternoon Mother came home.

"Come into the garden—do come into the garden," the children begged, almost before they had finished greeting her. They made her close her eyes, and then they each took one of her hands and led her out and across the lawn.

"Now look!" they cried.

And Mummie opened her eyes, and saw—Goldentip.

"Why, what a beautiful crocus!" she exclaimed.

"He's for you—we planted him," said Michael and Marjorie. "There are six altogether, but the others haven't come up yet. It's a special surprise!"

Tommy's Lantern

Tommy, who went to live on Grandfather Fairfield's farm, was always getting into trouble because he would start things and then go off and forget about them. Grandfather gave him a lantern to light his way home from school on dark winter evenings. Tommy called his lantern "Jock-my-boy." One evening, after the spelling contest at school, he started home alone by the short cut across the fields.

By Laura Benét

Part Two

WHAT a long, hard tramp over that pasture that was! Dark fell fast and the silver face of the old moon began to show like a big penny above his head in the skies. When he reached the second set of pasture bars and clambered into the next field, Tommy wished that this was Grandpa's farm.

The moon grew brighter. There were old frogs in the ditch where the cattle stood in summer days. They were saying: "Watch out; watch out; watch out!" It made him feel jumpy, he didn't know why, though Jock's light was burning right along. Such a small light it was alongside of the big dark. When he came to the gate of the third pasture an idea occurred to him. He would just set Jock down here in the weeds and lay his satchel beside him; and with his hands free, he'd follow that nice, clear moon. It would surely lead him a great deal faster, it was so much larger than his teeny lantern. He could come back for the things tomorrow. Must be past their early supper time now and Grandpa wouldn't like it, his being so late, no sir, he wouldn't.

When the Moon Went Out

All of a sudden the moon that Tommy was depending on after leaving his Jock lantern behind him went and hid its head in a dark roll of blanket cloud. It grew very, very dark—dark as the inside of the attic when he and the boys threw rugs over their heads and played Indians. But presently two little, timid stars peeked out and Tommy made up his mind to follow them.

He hurried on as fast as he could, now that he had nothing to carry, nearly stumbling, and falling several times on the rough stubble of the field. On and on, though one of his mittens had slipped off, his hands were cold, his face wind-burned and his blue eyes watering with the cold. He could hear his teeth chattering, chop-a-chop, chop-a-chop, and that meant he didn't really honest-to-goodness know which way he was going.

Something went—ftt—past him like a shadow. A wood rat most likely, but it was scary. In another minute poor, tired, disappointed Tommy sat right down in the middle of that field and began to cry. Yes—to cry—and he such a big boy, too.

Tommy just couldn't help it. Luncheon had been eaten a long time ago and he was tired and hungry. But all at once he stopped crying just as if somebody or something had called out to him: "Don't worry, all will be well. I'm here!" He stopped, listened. Then, as if he had guessed the right way to go, he began crawling on hands and knees along that field, trying not to bump into anything, going slowly, carefully. Pretty soon he put out one hand—the hand that hadn't any mitten on it—and it touched cold wood. It held on to something tight and firm like a fence rail. Why-ee—and then he felt, and there was another rail on top of the first. And then—then he saw a steady little light flickering for all the world like a firefly down there in the grass.

Tommy blinked, swallowed hard, rubbed his eyes. If there wasn't Jock, his lantern deserted and all alone, burning away bravely in that field. All the time his master had been gone, he'd been there waiting patiently for him to come back.

Though Jock's light was small, it was very steady. Tommy thought the next part of the walk would never end. The satchel got heavier every minute. Jock-lantern was heavy. But he just kept putting one foot before the other—plug, plug—and, at last, he reached the last big pasture and crossed it, opened the bars of the last gate and saw—their house. The lights of a big car were out in front. Grandpa came from the house, and the farmer, both talking as if they were planning what they should do.

Dirty and forlorn, Tommy ran up, crying: "Here I am, Grandpa. I'm home"—and waving Jock by the handle.

"Where've you been, boy? where've you been?"

But Tommy couldn't tell him; he was too tired to think. Mother came running out and hugged him, with tears in her eyes. The farmer's wife brought in a cup of hot cocoa and a piece of bread and butter. Next thing he was popped into a bath—and found himself in his own bed.

Tommy and Grandpa

There was no school for Tommy next day. He rested and Grandpa came up to have a talk with him. He wanted to hear about the adventures in the pasture and what had made him so late and how he got lost. After Tommy had told him everything and how Jock waited and watched by the bars of the gate, Grandpa said very kindly:

"You see, Tom, boy, we have to follow what light we have and stick to it. If you'd stuck to your Jock instead of gaping at the moon and seeking stars, you wouldn't have lost your way. And if Jock hadn't stuck to you, but had flickered and gone out like most pesky oil lanterns, I should have had to turn out the farm hands, search the whole meadow and drag the pond to try to find you. Think how mortifying that would have been for a big fellow like you.

"Remember when you go back to school again these winter afternoons that Jock is your mascot, and be loyal. Don't forget, when you've made up your mind to follow a certain light, keep to it. Don't run away from it to follow the biggest yellow moon in the world."

The End

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Planting Time

Planting time's a happy season
When the fresh spring breezes
blow;
And our fancy paints a picture
Of gay blossoms row on row.

With the help of Bud and Sister,
The brown earth we will prepare
For the happy little seedlings
That will soon be resting there.

Waiting for the gentle raindrops
And the warm sun's kindly rays
To bring forth the lovely blossoms
That will gladden summer days.

Carolyn Lyons.

Sapphire's Happy Choice

A True Story About Colorado Bluebirds

The bird house which Jack Jenkins built and set in the middle of a rose bed in his garden, at the opening of this story, attracted two bluebirds, who made it their home. Jack named them Sapphire and Sapphira. Their adventures with a Rocky Mountain jay and the feeding and upbringing of this family of five nestlings provided plenty of entertainment for Jack, who spent all his spare time watching them.

By Irma R. Mayer

CHAPTER V

DURING the next ten days, there was much activity on the part of Sapphire and Sapphira to keep their large and continually hungry family well fed. Worms and insects constituted the greater portion of their diet although it was varied by some of the delicacies of small fruit and berries which Jack provided.

But the boy watched in astonishment much of the time, as first Sapphira and then Sapphire poked food and more food down those continually wide-open bills of the young birds. He calculated that the biggest bird must have eaten at least fourteen feet of earth worm in one day if he was as continually fed when Jack wasn't there as when he was. Each worm was at least an inch long and the biggest bird received on an average of one every third minute.

"Who but you, would ever have done such figuring," laughed Dad when Jack told him of these calculations.

The food seemed to agree with them, because each day the young birds were getting more fully feathered and beginning to look more and more like their bright parents.

Twelve days after Jack heard the first wee voice the five were feebly but surely preparing to leave their nest when he got around to them at feeding time.

Naming the Babies

"It is time for them to be named, now, Bill. You can help me to decide on good names for them. Can you tell which are girls and which are boys?" Jack asked his friend, who, as usual, had come with him from school.

"All I know is that the brighter plumage is supposed to be on the male," answered Bill.

"Well, let's see. That biggest one we'll call 'Columbine.' He's the same color as that clump of flowers over there. Isn't it funny how utterly unlike they are in their looks and manners? And look at that one—on the perch. Isn't he a gem? He's so vivid. Let's call him 'Azure.' He looks as if he might be a part of the sky itself, dropped down, his color is such a perfect match to it.

"That dainty little lady poised as if for a dance on the roof of the porch is 'Alice.' And 'Iris' and 'Larkspur' are still in the nest. They haven't grown so much yet. Are those good names?"

"Yep, good enough. But they may turn into 'Sary Janes' and 'Paul Prys,' who knows," laughed Bill.

"Only time will tell, and it'll be interesting to see," replied Jack.

Even as he spoke, Azure seemed to be turning into Paul Pry before his very eyes. The bright sky-blue young bird appeared to be watching Jack and his friend from behind the column of the Lincoln House porch. His eyes seemed to peer at them curiously as if to ask,

Azure Takes a Tumble

"What are you two fellows talking about, anyhow?" and then he ventured nearer to the edge of the porch floor. He fluttered his tiny wing feathers. They seemed to gain strength. Was he going to attempt to fly down?

No, Sapphira was very emphatic in her admonition to him to stay where he was. She had been busy cleaning out the nest after the afternoon meal, as with all the children stepping out, it gave her a good chance. And Sapphira was above everything else a good housekeeper! She kept her house spotlessly clean. But she stopped work long enough to say,

"Azure, don't fret,
You're not strong enough yet.
Be patient a day.
Up here you must stay."

But if Azure heard, he did not heed. He balanced dizzily on the edge for a second, his wings fluttered weakly. Then, as he flapped them, they seemed to gain strength. He succeeded in getting about two feet from the post and then—and then—his wings supported him no longer, and he was rapidly falling—falling—falling to the earth.

(To be continued next Monday)

A House on Picnic Hill

PICNIC HILL was beautiful that bright summer morning. When the Dear Family reached the top, there was a circle of cool green shade under the oak trees. The oak trees stood at the very top of the hill.

Mama Dear and Daddy Dear and Tiny Timkins stayed right there. But John and Joan saw a silver brook sparkling at them. Silver brook was inviting them to come and play. Wag-tail Spot-ear saw it, too. John and Joan and Wag-tail Spot-ear ran down the hill through the tall grass.

"Let's wade," said John when they reached silver brook.

"Oh, yes, let's wade," smiled Joan. They both began to take off their shoes and stockings. Splash! Splash! Wag-tail Spot-ear was already in the water. He did not have to wait to take off shoes and stockings.

What fun it was!

John picked up pretty stones. He piled them on the bank to take to Mama Dear. Joan picked violets and buttercups for Daddy Dear's buttonhole. Once she saw a yellow butterfly sit on a dandelion chair.

"How pretty," said Joan to herself.

Wag-tail Spot-ear did all sorts of things. He splashed after a fish. He poked his nose into a rabbit hole. He chased a squirrel up a tree. The squirrel shouted at him in squirrel talk.

Oh, they had a happy, happy time! Almost before they knew it, Mama Dear was calling. "John! Joan! Luncheon!" The race they had had down the hill was nothing to the race that they now had UP the hill.

Joan and John helped to make the piles of sandwiches disappear and Tiny Timkins drank all of his milk without even being asked.

Wag-tail Spot-ear had the best bone he had ever had in his life.

When luncheon was over, Joan helped Mama Dear put the food that was left back into the yellow basket. Tiny Timkins had dropped off to sleep right after his last glass of milk. Mama Dear had put him on a pink cover under a bush. Wag-tail Spot-ear was already watching them with one sleepy eye. At last he gave up and closed them both. It was quiet. Only a soft breeze blew.

"Isn't this a beautiful place?" said Mama Dear. She was watching a white cloud sail in the sky.

"Isn't it?" Daddy Dear said right after her. He was watching a bird swing on a branch.

"Yes it is," answered John and Joan together. They were watching a breeze blow the grass.

"I wish that we lived here; I wish that we had a house right over there," added Joan, pointing to an open place between the two oak trees. Daddy Dear sat up to look.

The spot WAS pretty. It was high. It looked out over their little town on one side. On the other side it looked over wide green meadows. Daddy Dear looked and looked. Then he gave them all a surprise.

"Well, why don't we build a house there?" he asked.

It was such a surprise that Mama Dear and John sat up too. Mama Dear looked at the oak trees the bushes, the tall grass. She thought how quiet it would be.

"Oh, could we?" asked Mama Dear. John Dear looked at the brook, the hills, the trees to climb.

"Oh, wouldn't that be great?" said John. Joan Dear looked at it all, for of course, Joan had been the one to wish it in the first place. She was very pleased.

"Oh!" was all that Joan could say.

Tiny Timkins and Wag-tail Spot-ear were still asleep. It wasn't long before they woke up, however, to find out what all the noise was about. Of course no one could talk of anything else all the rest of the day. They made all sorts of plans. So—on the way home that night Daddy Dear sang a new song:

We're going to build a
house,
A house beneath a tree,
For Mama Dear and
Daddy Dear
And all their family.

We'll build it at the top
Of Picnic Hill, so we
Can look right down
upon the town
At all there is to see.

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John Picked Up Pretty Stones; Joan Picked Violets and Buttercups

Party

April gave a party;
The rain beat on his drum,
And all the grasses whispered low
"Don't forget to come!"

April came in emerald,
Dewdrops in her hair;
Violets and crocuses,
All of them were there.

But none had told the rain to go
And come another day:
Back he came with silver drums
And drove the guests away!

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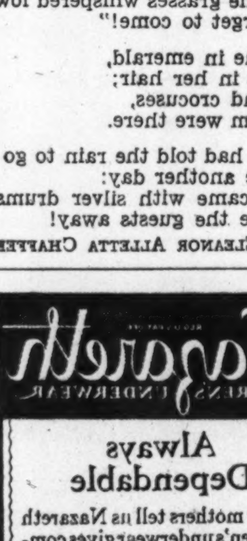

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stock Market Prices Show Good Resistance to Profit-Taking** • Commodity and Money Markets

Market Resumes Its Advance In Active Trading

Fast Pace at Start Slows Up When Profit-Taking Makes Appearance

By Forrest Price

Getting to look like old times marketwise.

There were many ups and downs and cross currents.

Also there was profit-taking.

Trading was active, total sales approximating 1,100,000 shares.

Altogether it was a very comfortable market so far as the in-and-out trader was concerned.

The utilities made a relatively better showing than the rails. Gains of a point to 2 points were established by such issues as Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Detroit Edison, West Penn Electric A, and Federal Light & Traction.

Losses of a point to more than 2 points were made by Union Pacific, Atchison, Norfolk & Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Delaware & Hudson.

Failure of the Supreme Court to hand down the railway pension law decision caused the weakness in rail shares. Some of them rallied well.

While all the profit-taking was going on some good gains were recorded. These included du Pont, American Chicle, American Safety Razor, American Water Works first preferred, Atlas Powder, Bethlehem Steel preferred, Bigelow Sanford, Columbian Carbon, Worthington Pump A, Gillette preferred, Jones & Laughlin preferred, Great Western Sugar, Mullins preferred and National Steel.

Radio B advanced 2 points.

Reduction of the call money rate to ½ of 1 per cent did not cause much of a stir in the loan department as this action was generally anticipated. Generally speaking, bonds behaved well. The tendency was upward in all groups.

After considerable selling cotton rallied well. In the grain market wheat prices moved strongly upward and then sold off on realizing.

It is not at all difficult to see why sentiment among financial interests is improving. The change for the better has long been delayed, and the improvement certainly must be based on actual industrial and commercial betterment.

Secretary Morgenthau's statement issued today to the effect that the financial "log jam" has been broken was received by all interests with much joy.

Another word of encouragement was contained in the weekly report of the magazine Steel, which said, "Among steel producers the belief persists that another peak in steel production is ahead for this quarter."

And this corroborates Dunn & Bradstreet's last week's statement that "the immediate future is to bring the sharpest rise that has been witnessed in business in the past quarter of a century."

Wheat Prices Recede After Strong Upturn

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Reports that high winds and dust, Southwest, have been killing wheat more quickly and over wider territory than ever before, hoisted prices strongly today, but heavy selling to realize profits caused sharp reactions at the last.

R. O. Cromwell, telegraphing from Salina, Kansas, said nearly 11,000,000 out of 12,000,000 acres seeded with wheat last fall for this year's harvest west of the hundredth meridian have been wiped out. A reduction of 2,280,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply total was a transient bullish factor.

Wheat closed uneasy, ¼-⅝ under Saturday's finish, May $1 ¼-⅜, corn 1¾ lower to ⅛ advance, May 88⅝-¾, oats ⅜ off to ¼ up, and provisions unchanged to 15 cents down.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; specialties firm.

Bonds: Unsettled; secondary rails lower.

Curb: Mixed; utilities hold small gains.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies ease.

Cotton: Quiet; near month liquidation.

Sugar: Steady; commission-house buying.

Foreign

London: The favorable outcome to the Stresa Conference, together with better United States news and budget anticipations caused a firm tone on the Stock Exchange today, but business was light. Prices advanced on the possibility of public buying. Transatlantic shares, German bonds and gilt-edge securities were the firmest issues, while gold mining shares moved irregularly. The market closed firm.

Paris: Despite the general approval of the results at the Stresa Conference, trading was dull on the Bourse today. International issues were irregular while Youngs Plan issues declined. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: The improvement in shipping shares stimulated prices on the Boerse today which closed steady after hesitancy.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.		Payable	Stock of Record
Final				
Assoc El Ind (Am)	2.1%	..	Apr. 13	Mar. 22
Regular				
Clev CC&StL pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Del Ray 7 ncum pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
McGraw Elec	25c		May 1	Apr. 22
Parker Rust Proof	75c	Q	May 20	May 10
Do pf	35c	S	May 20	May 10
Sierra Pac Elec pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Penn El P 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 7.2% pf	$1.80	Q	July 1	June 15

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

American Dollar Lower in London

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Principal foreign monies held relatively steady against the dollar in world exchange markets today, with gold currencies a shade softer and the sterling bloc up a little.

In London the American unit was fractionally lower at $4.85⅞ to the pound sterling, while in New York British balances gained ¼ of a cent at $4.85¾.

The dollar moved ahead slightly in Paris at the equivalent of 6.601 cents to the French franc, and in the American market the franc, at 6.60 cents, was .00⅝ of a cent lower than Saturdays closing rate.

The Dutch guilder was under mild pressure at New York at 67.47 cents, off .06 of a cent. Guilders for 90-day forward delivery were quoted 2 cents below the spot rate. Swiss francs lost .03 of a cent at 32.38 cents.

SHANGHAI, April 15 (AP)—The Mexican dollar, China's silver currency, climbed in the international exchange market today as a sequel to the pledge of foreign bankers operating in the country to aid the Government in solving its monetary problems.

The dollar, seemingly reflecting increased public confidence, reached the high mark of 40 cents in gold, which it has registered only rarely in recent months.

Underwood Elliott Fisher

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Underwood Elliott Fisher Company and subsidiaries report for the first quarter net income of $719,043 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.01 a share on the common, compared with $760,281, or 99 cents a common share, in March quarter, 1934. Above earnings exclude net operating results of wholly-owned nonconsolidated subsidiary companies.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 12 was: Receipts, $30,226,231; expenditures, $29,556,177; balance, $2,437,111,179; customs receipts for the month, $14,413,130. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,995,167,968; expenditures, $5,274,190,935 (including $2,703,067,455 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,280,022,967; gold assets, $8,617,558,775.

Commonwealth & Southern

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation reports electric output for the week ended April 6 increased 5.8 per cent over the like week of 1934, compared with an increase of 5.3 per cent for the preceding week.

Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for the Week Ended April 13)

Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

Range 1935 High	Range 1935 Low	Sales in 1000s		High	Low	Last	Net Chng
			Liberty Bonds				
105.14	101.3	421	3½s, 1932-47	101.13	101.3	101.4	— .7
103.14	101.4	3	3½s, reg	101.5	101.5	101.5	+ .1
104.4	101.5	167	1st conv 4¼s, 1932-47	101.17	101.5	101.6	— .12
103.20	101.10	20	1st conv 4¼s, reg	101.14	101.12	101.12	— .2
104.16	102.19	211 3-10	4th 4¼s, '33-38	102.27	102.19	102.19	— .6
102.16	99.31	13 1-10	4th 4¼s, '33-38, 3d called	100.1	99.31	99.31	— .2
104.5	102.19	10⅘	4th 4¼s, reg	102.21	102.19	102.19	— .3
			Treasury Bonds				
116.14	113.6	273	4¼s, 1947-52	116.8	116.00	116.00	— .8
111.24	108.24	345	4s, 1944-54	111.24	111.7	111.12	— .10
111.18	108.24	1	4s, reg	111.5	111.5	111.5	— .13
110.6	107.00	72	3¾s, 1946-56	110.6	109.26	109.26	— .7
107.2	103.28	462	3⅜s, 1943-47	107.2	106.23	106.25	— .4
107.20	104.15	389⅘	3⅜s, 1940-43	107.19	107.10	107.13	— .6
107.20	104.14	240	3⅜s, 1941-43	107.20	107.12	107.16	— .3
105.24	102.24	1088⅘	3¼s, 1944-46	105.24	105.12	105.15	— .6
107.26	104.18	281	3¼s, 1941	107.26	107.17	107.18	— .3
105.28	102.28	596⅘	4¼s, 3¼s, '43-45	105.28	105.16	105.20	— .4
104.28	101.26	383	3⅛s, 1946-49	104.24	104.10	104.16	— .6
104.28	101.15	888	3⅛s, 1949-52	104.24	104.12	104.16	— .7
103.29	100.20	354	3s, 1951-55	103.27	103.14	103.19	— .8
103.20	102.19	1	3s, '51-55, reg	103.20	103.20	103.20	+ .29
103.27	100.20	759	3s, 1946-48	103.24	103.13	103.14	— .10
101.25	100.15	4539⅗	2⅞s, 1955-60	101.24	101.6	101.11	— .12
			Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds				
104.00	101.14	127	3¼s, 1964	103.31	103.14	103.14	— .15
102.12	99.16	441	3s, 1949	102.00	101.17	101.19	— .11
102.14	100.20	302	3s, 1947	102.1	101.24	101.28	— .4
			Home Owners Loan Bonds				
101.16	100.19	114 1-10	4s, 1951	100.31	100.26	100.27	— .4
102.14	99.18	423⅘	3s, 1952	101.31	101.17	101.19	— .9
100.16	96.20	944⅗	2¾s, 1949	100.10	100.3	100.7	— .3
			Total sales			$13,841,200	

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.99⅛	1.01¼	.99½	1.00¼	—⅜
July	.99¾	1.00⅞	.98¾	.99¾	—½
Sept.	1.00¾	1.01⅛	.99¾	1.00¾	—½
Corn					
May	.88	.89m	.87⅞	.88⅞	—¼
July	.82⅝	.83⅛	.82	.82¾	—.01⅛
Sept.	.78⅛	.78⅝	.77½	.77½	—.01⅛
Oats					
May	.49	.49⅝	.48⅞	.49½	+⅛
July	.43½	.43⅝	.42⅝	.43⅛	—⅜
Sept.	.40⅞	.41¼	.40⅝	.41¼	+⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.89⅝	.88¾	.89¼
July	.90¼	.89½	.90

California Packing Corporation

The California Packing Corporation directors have authorized a call on July 1 of $5,000,000 of outstanding 5 per cent bonds, due 1940. Retirement will be carried out through cash and a bank loan. Redemption will leave $7,500,000 of issue outstanding.

Montreal Light & Power

Montreal Light & Power Consolidated reports electric output in March as off 1.7 per cent; in the first three months gain was 1.0 per cent. Gas output in March declined 7 per cent.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.66	11.69	11.56	11.68	+.02
July	11.75	11.75	11.64	11.73	—.02
October	11.44	11.45	11.32	11.42	+.02
December	11.51	11.52	11.40	11.49	+.02
January	11.54	11.55	11.45	11.53	

Spots 12.00, up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.49	6.50	6.46	6.46	+.02
July	6.44	6.45	6.40	6.40	+.02
October	6.19	6.22	6.17	6.17	+.04
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	+.06
January	6.16	6.18	6.14	6.14	+.04

Tone at close steady.

Quebec Power Company

The Quebec Legislature has denied the city of Quebec permission to establish a city-owned plant and sell electricity for domestic, public and industrial purposes. The city of Quebec is served by the Quebec Power Company.

Detroit Edison Income

NEW YORK, April 15—Net income of the Detroit Edison Company in the 12-month period ended March 31 amounted to $5,369,572 compared with $6,021,111 in the previous 12 months.

Southern Farmers Increase Acreage Of Various Crops

Non-Cotton Planting Will Be Large in the South This Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—Southern farmers are again planning to increase their acreage to crops other than cotton, according to a report issued today by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

The non-cotton acreage in the South this year will be the largest, with a single exception, for many years. Last year, as a result of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cotton acreage rental program, a considerable area in the South was not planted to any crop, and the problem as to what will be done with this acreage this year makes it difficult to attempt to determine the probable acreage that will be planted to cotton. Farmers in the western part of the belt will increase substantially their acreage of feed crops.

"Growers in the 10 principal cotton-growing states, where cotton acreage normally constitutes about 97 per cent of the total cotton acreage in the South, intend to plant 47,254,000 acres to crops other than cotton this spring as compared with plantings of 46,008,000 acres last spring, an increase of 2.7 per cent," says the Exchange Service. "The acreage planted in corn is expected to be increased very slightly to 27,624,000 acres, comparing with 27,532,000 acres last year, an increase of 0.3 per cent.

"If farmers' plantings are equal to their announced intentions, the corn acreage and the acreage to all spring-planted crops except cotton in the South will be the largest this year since 1932, and the latter will be the largest, with the exception of 1932, in many years.

"In past years, there has been a rather definite relationship between plantings of crops other than cotton and cotton acreage. If farmers increased their acreage of other crops, they tended to decrease their cotton acreage, and vice versa. This acreage competition was particularly keen between corn and cotton.

"With the coming of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's cotton acreage rental program, however, relationships that had prevailed in the past between cotton acreage and the acreage of other crops became of little value in determining the probable cotton acreage."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	½%	¾%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	68¼c	68½c	32¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ⅛	½@ ¼	⅝@1
4 months	⅛@ ½	¾@ ⅝	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜
3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅛	½
Bar silver	31¼d	31⅛d	19½d
Bar gold	143s 11d	144s 2½d	145s 7d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	4½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5
Berne	3	Vienna	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85¾	$4.84⅞	$4.2397
Cables	4.85⅝	4.84⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0660¾	.0661⅛	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1695	.1695	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3238	.3243	.3267
Italy—lira	.0831	.0831	.0891
Germany—mark	.4033	.4035	.4033
Holland—florin	.6746	.6752	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2502	.2500	.4537
Norway—krone	.2438	.2436	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2166	.2165	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1368	.1370	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0093¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'v'ia—crown	.0418½	.0419	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0214½	.0214¼	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.2985	.2985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0441	.0441	.0749
Roumania—leu	.0101½	.0101½	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5338	.5295	*
Shanghai—dol	.3982	.3900	*
India—rupee	.3663	.3660	.6180
Japan—yen	.2850	.2853	.8440
Java—florin	.6759	.6775	.6806
Phil Islds—peso	.4988	.5000	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5675	.5675	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3331	.3333	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0825	.0900	.2025
Chile—peso	.0520	.0510	.2060
Peru—sol	.2290	.2296	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8096	.8080	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9962½	.9962½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9
High	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6
Low	100.2	100.2	100.5	100.5	100.5
Last	100.4	100.2	100.5	100.5	100.6

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6, Feb. 5, 1934

Low—99.04, Apr. 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.31 cents at the close.

Business and Industry • **Government's Bullish Report on Wheat Sends Prices Up Briskly** • Commerce and Finance

Eccles Takes Big Loss to Accept Federal Position

Dropped $90,000 to Be Reserve System Head—Confirmation Seems Likely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—Marriner S. Eccles, youthful chairman of the Federal Reserve System, took a loss of $90,870 in order to accept the $12,000-a-year job offered him by President Roosevelt to head the nation's financial structure, he testified today.

The loss was due to the necessity of divesting himself of stocks and securities under the law which requires that a federal officeholder shall sever business connections when he comes to the capital. Mr. Eccles had just 15 days to dispose of big bank holdings, at a time, he said, when there was "no market" for the particular securities which he sought to sell.

Roosevelt for Bill As Is

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D), of Florida, chairman of the Banking Committee, who was present at the hearing, conferred with President Roosevelt just prior to it. He announced as he left the White House that the President wants the omnibus banking bill passed in its present form without separation into its constituent sections, as advocated by Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia.

The long-awaited examination of Mr. Eccles for confirmation as head of the reserve system was conducted today by the Glass sub-committee of the Senate Banking Committee. Interest was accentuated in the hearing because of the long delay in Senate confirmation, and because of the difference in banking viewpoint between Mr. Eccles and Senator Glass. Mr. Glass was called upon today, in effect, to pass upon the qualifications of the man who will be his chief antagonist in the banking bill, in case the former is confirmed. There was no hint of this personal relationship in the hearings, however.

Mr. Eccles strongly sponsors the measure giving greater centralization to the nation's banking structure, while Mr. Glass just as strongly opposes certain parts of it. One of the major battles of the legislative session is about to begin over this bill, it is believed.

Confirmation Seems Assured

The hearing on the Eccles confirmation was originally scheduled for secret session, but an Administration group within the sub-committee forced it into the open. Following the hearing, Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan professed himself as "satisfied" with the Eccles testimony. His confirmation is believed assured.

Besides the fact of Mr. Eccles' personal sacrifice in taking over the job, the high light of the hearing was the revelation that the Eccles banking group had been forced to take loans from the RFC to tide them through the financial crisis. Not one of the Eccles group of banks had failed, however, which Administration leaders consider a remarkable record in view of numerous closings of neighboring institutions.

Mr. Eccles, who is only 44, a native of Utah, said that he had been engaged in banking for 20 years, during which he had built up a chain banking system with present approximate resources of $50,000,000 in his home State and surrounding territory.

He is noted for his liberal views, which have commended him to the Roosevelt New Deal Administration.

The First Security Corporation, at Ogden, Utah, a bank security holding company, is dominated by the Eccles family, he indicated, which now controls five banks and 23 branches.

When President Roosevelt asked him to head the Reserve System, Mr. Eccles said, he held 4912 shares of the First Security Corporation, bought at $26.49 a share, and then worth approximately $14 a share. As originally purchased they had cost $130,000. To dispose of these shares he had only 15 days, he stated, and there was "no market."

He sold them ultimately, however, for $8 a share, with a net loss of $90,870 to the Eccles Investment Company, representing the Eccles' family estate.

Mr. Eccles appeared startlingly youthful as he sat beside such veterans as Senator Glass and Fletcher, each over 70.

Questioned as to the Eccles Investment Company, the Reserve Board Governor said he was still a "nominal director and official" of this incorporated family estate, but that he owned less than 9 per cent of its stock. The investment company, in turn, owned less than 15 per cent of the First Security Co. Mr. Eccles presented a written legal opinion from the counsel of the Reserve Board declaring that his connection with the investment company was not in violation of the law. However, Mr. Eccles said today that he would be prepared to divorce himself entirely from it, if the Senate committee deemed it advisable.

Answering a series of detailed questions by Senator Glass, Couzens and others, Mr. Eccles went into various business transactions of his companies as they related to the Government. The Eccles banks had not actually taken direct loans from the Government, he said, but had sold preferred shares to the RFC in order to carry it through the financial crisis.

One of his banks at Rock Springs, Wyo., which had capital of only $10,000 was able to secure $150,000 from the RFC by sale of its preferred shares, Mr. Glass brought out.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Bamberger (L.) & Co.
Chicago Yellow Cab
Hanna (M. A.) Co.
Hollander (A.) & Son
Intl. Harvester
Liggett & Myers
Macy (R. H.) & Co.
McIntyre Porcupine Mines
National Power & Light
Public Service of N. J.
Thompson (J. R.) Co.

Eight Nations Show Faster Industrial Advance Than U. S.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—A greater percentage increase in industrial production from the low of the depression was experienced last year by eight of the 19 nations reporting than was experienced in the United States, according to Alexander Hamilton Institute.

These eight nations were Japan, Roumania, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Hungary, Germany and Canada. A major part of the expansion in the United States occurred from 1932 to 1933. From 1933 to 1934, the rate of expansion in the United States was exceeded by the rate in 15 of the other nations. Only Holland, Belgium and France made a worse showing than the United States.

Despite the fact that 10 nations in 1934 showed a smaller percentage increase from the low of the depression than the United States, industrial activity in the United States last year was further below the pre-depression peak than in any other country with the exception of Poland. This is explained by the fact that the slump after 1929 was more extensive in the United States than in any other country.

In Japan, Roumania, Chile, Greece and Denmark, industrial activity in 1934 was above the pre-depression peak. Activity in Sweden was at the peak while in Norway and Great Britain, the decreases were negligible.

On the basis of 1928 as 100, the index of industrial activity in the United States in 1934 was fourth from the bottom. Only Czechoslavakia, Belgium and Poland had lower indexes than the United States. In Czechoslavakia and Poland, the recovery movement has been at a slower rate than in the United States. In Belgium, activity reached a new low for the depression in 1934. While industrial activity declined in France from 1933 to 1934, the index in 1934 was still higher than the United States index.

Official Call Money Rate Cut to Record Low of ½ of 1 P. C.

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today cut its official call money rate to ½ of 1 per cent, a new record low. These funds have held at 1 per cent since Dec. 8, 1933. The previous record low was ¾ of 1 per cent.

The reduction followed a cut in the "outside" call rate to ½ of 1 per cent by leading New York banks.

The decline in the official and "outside" rates for call money was seen in banking circles as a response to an increase of between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 in excess reserves which accompanied the redemption of Liberty Bonds by the Treasury.

The lowering of the rate on call funds is not expected to stimulate any marked increase in borrowings for the purchase of securities on margin, bankers said.

It is estimated in banking quarters that brokers already have ample accommodations to take care of the current rate of stock market activity.

Hudson Motor Operations For Quarter Show Profit

Operations of the Hudson Motor Car Company for the first quarter of 1935 were on a profitable basis, Roy D. Chapin, president, states in his annual report to stockholders.

During 1934, Mr. Chapin said, profits were shown in certain months, but due to the serious delay in production early in the year, operations for the entire year showed a loss. The net loss for 1934 amounted to $3,239,201 after all deductions, including depreciation and amortization. These two items of deductions alone amounted to $4,171,864. The loss for 1933 was $4,409,929. The company's production for 1934 was double that of 1933 and the amount of wages paid increased from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000.

WHITING, WEEKS & KNOWLES
INCORPORATED
INVESTMENT BONDS
ANNOUNCE THE REMOVAL OF THEIR OFFICES TO
36 FEDERAL STREET
STREET FLOOR
OUR TELEPHONE NUMBER
REMAINS UNCHANGED
HUBBARD 1170
BOSTON, APRIL 15, 1935

Excited Buying Of Wheat Sends Prices Upward

Government's Estimate Is a Big Surprise to the General Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 15—Dollar wheat became an accomplished fact again late last week at Chicago, both the May and the September delivery crossing that point, on a wave of excited buying due to discouraging reports in regard to the hard winter wheat outlook as well as to increasing evidence that the old crop position is getting increasingly strong.

Corn led the advances in the early part of the week, but late in the week wheat got under way in earnest, scoring a bigger upturn than corn or any of the other grains.

The government report on winter wheat, forecasting a crop of 435,000,000 bushels, was a big surprise to the trade as the estimate was 55,000,000 bushels below the average of private figures given out the first of the month.

Since the first of the month there has been no rain relief where needed, and the area of deteriorating wheat has been enlarged a good deal by high winds and violent dust storms.

The area where the wheat is nearly a total loss includes the west counties of Kansas, and contiguous portions of Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado.

In the remainder of the winter wheat belt conditions are much better than a year ago, and spring wheat moisture conditions are the best in several years.

Foreign Markets Strong

Buyers of wheat have been encouraged recently by the persistent strength in foreign markets, which have advanced faster than Chicago. European demand is broadening, while the pressure from the southern hemisphere is diminishing.

Export buying of Canadian wheat has broadened, although the trade is still rather spasmodic, and there are several indications that European requirements the next few months will be heavy.

Italy the last week bought 1,850,000 bushels of French wheat, as a measure to prevent an undue advance in bread prices. There is so much war talk rife at present, that apparently some European nations are inclined to build up reserves of foodstuffs.

As the southern hemisphere pressure diminishes there is also a better chance to work off Canadian wheat.

At Winnipeg there is a big short interest supposedly that has been more or less dormant for several weeks, or since the minimum prices were fixed at that market.

Shorts on Defensive

From the pegged price May wheat at the Canadian market has advanced 10c, putting prices over the level at which most of the short wheat was sold. This puts the shorts strictly on the defensive, with only little hedging pressure while an export business brings in buying to remove hedges.

The domestic visible is shrinking rapidly, with no increase in the movement, which is far below current milling requirements. Local cash sales were the largest in some time the past week.

Bullish crop news is making the old crop features more effective. With a short crop this year supply and demand will be closely adjusted as the carryover will be comparatively light. At the end of the last crop year there was a huge reserve from previous crops that offset the small total yield last year.

Forecasts of better business developments, with the implications of inflation in the rise in silver, in the passage of the $5,000,000,000 relief bill, and in the foreign financial conditions, tended to increase bullish sentiment.

Carloadings Rise Is Expected in Quarter

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—The Shippers' Boards expect that freight car loadings for the second quarter of 1935 will be 0.1 per cent larger than in the like period last year, according to Alexander Hamilton Institute. This means that loadings are likely to be 4.7 per cent larger than in the first quarter of this year.

If the Shippers' Boards' forecast proves to be correct, freight cars loaded in the second quarter of this year will total 7,865,000, the largest number for any corresponding period since 1931, the institute says.

The increase over the worst second quarter of the depression, in 1932, will be 16.2 per cent. Loadings, however, will still be small as compared with the predepression volume. The decrease from the second quarter of 1929 will be 41.3 per cent.

"There is little possibility that loadings in the second quarter of this year will be larger than the Shippers' Boards' estimate," according to the institute. "In fact, there is reason to believe that they will be smaller and will fall below the volume of a year ago. Shipments of farm products will certainly be smaller than last year, and it is questionable whether the shipments of manufactured goods will equal last year's volume in view of the prospective downward trend of manufacturing activity during the second quarter."

U.S. Collections and Credit Sales Continue to Rise

ST. LOUIS, April 15 (AP)—Collections and credit sales in the United States continued to increase during March despite unfavorable weather in many sections, a monthly survey by the National Retail Credit Association disclosed.

An average increase of 5.1 per cent in collections and 3.9 per cent in credit sales was shown. The survey covered 21,744 retail stores in 73 cities.

'Salting Away' of Money Retards Recovery Program, Says Ayres

Much of Effectiveness of Federal Expenditures Lost Because Funds Immobilized in Banks as Demand Deposits, Says Cleveland Analyst

CLEVELAND, April 15 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, nationally known business analyst, asserted today that much of the effectiveness of federal expenditures for recovery is being lost because a large part of these funds eventually winds up in the hands of business men who "bury" it in their bank accounts.

The original recipients, Colonel Ayres said, "spent the money for things they needed, and so it came into the possession of business men who used it in part to pay debts, in part to keep their businesses operating at slow speed, and largely to build up their bank accounts."

Money Being "Salted Away"

He continued, "It is not effectively priming the business pump because so much of it simply passes through the business mechanism and comes to rest in the bank accounts of the business men."

Colonel Ayres' opinion, expressed in his monthly survey of business for the Cleveland Trust Company, points out that demand deposits in banks have been increasing rapidly since early last year and now amount to about 17 per cent more than they averaged in 1929. Demand deposits, he explained, are mostly the funds of business concerns.

The statistician's picture of the cycle of this money shows it coming to rest in the hands of business concerns, who "salt it away," rather than return it for re-spending by persons who first spent it for consumer's goods. At the same time, Colonel Ayres takes the piling up of deposits to mean that the owners also are unwilling to spend the money themselves for the durable or producers' goods which under other conditions they might be expected to buy.

Need Durable Goods Buying

"The lesson to be derived," the analyst says, "is that the theory of stimulating business by increasing individual consumer purchasing power does not work out successfully as long as the funds expended by the Government are mainly used by individuals to buy consumers goods. If the expenditure of public funds is to produce recovery those funds must be used on a large scale by business men to purchase business goods, which are largely durable goods, as well as by individuals to purchase consumers' goods."

The most significant business development so far this year, he said, has been the great increase in financing through new bond issues. One significance is that "it demonstrates that the revised securities act, and the new regulations under which it is being administered have at last been brought into adjustments that make the flotation and sale of new capital issues sufficiently safe and inexpensive to tempt business men to undertake them."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The preoccupation of the financial district here at the end of the week was the question of what is back of the improvement in stock prices which has now continued for three weeks, and the question of whether it means anything. As usual the Street turned over in its mind all kinds of plausible and implausible reasons for the rally, including the 6-cent rise in the Treasury's buying price for domestic silver, the relaxation of the foreign exchange crisis, signs and rumors of better business, rising wheat and cotton prices, and the continuance of heavy bond financing.

The Street has no pride of opinion on price trends and is always glad to turn bullish when it can, but its appraisal of the prospects ended in the same doubt with which it began, and the consensus seemed to conclude in agreement with the chart-readers—"If the market goes through the present resistance level it will go much higher. If not, it will go much lower."

Silver Still an Enigma

Silver was the new enigma of the week. No one quite dares turn down the possible "inflationary" implications yet no one dares take them too seriously. The same kind of news two years ago would have set the Street off on a general buying tear. Now it elicits skepticism. Some say it is nothing more than a sign of political weakness on the part of the Administration that it has to buy such support for its legislative program as it once commanded freely, by further handouts to the silver people. Some point out that the tangible consequence of the President's action in cutting the seigniorage on the domestic silver production from 50 per cent to 45 per cent is merely to give a handful of unimportant producers about $1,500,000 more a year for their white metal output.

The Treasury has been buying 40,000,000 ounces of silver a month for 10 months, say others, and has driven the foreign price of silver in dollars up about 20 cents without giving us anything more than a kitchen-smell of inflation. The general impression seems to be that with our present non-redeemable amphibian currency and our present skeptical business state of mind, silver extravagances are of little meaning.

Skeptical of Boom Forecast

Nor did the business news give any more definite sign than the silver news of a coming revival. The prediction by a prominent credit agency of the "sharpest business rise in 25 years" to come in the next three months was generally greeted in the Street with low-comedy skepticism. The remarkable sales and production performance of the automobile industry was considered the brightest spot of the business news, but the continued fall in steel scrap prices offset it in the Street's mind. More attention was paid to Charlie Schwab's pessimistic remarks as he got off the boat than to his later reversal at the Bethlehem meeting. Nobody expects Schwab to be anything but bullish.

The Street is watching with interest the growing opposition to the cotton restriction program and the processing tax, the former of which it calmly considers to be a form of economic suicide on the part of the South. But it draws no conclusion as to business prospects from this political development. The passage of the works relief program is not expected by most people down here to give business much of a fillip because the heaviest expenditures are not expected before the fall and the total average rate of expenditure is not expected to be much if any higher than the present rate of relief expenditures.

Record Tax-Exempt Sales

About the best source of hope was in the continued activity in the capital market. The volume of tax-exempt issues sold last week was a record for many years. The Federal Land Bank bonds, of which $165,000,000 were offered to yield about 3¼ per cent, were oversubscribed about three times and the books promptly closed. New York City's offering of $50,000,000 was taken at the highest price paid for a new offering of bonds by this city since 1905. The offering was bought by a syndicate at noon and all but $6,000,000 sold by the close of business on the same day. The speed with which offerings went out the window last week reminded many of the flotations of 1929.

In part this burst of activity is considered a natural aftermath of the calling of the tax-exempt First Liberty bonds, which opened up a tremendous market for tax-exempt obligations of cities, states, and federal government subsidiaries and affiliates. This explanation is given for the apparent letdown in such activity, for this week the schedule state and municipal offerings will be very small. While the market is not considered oversold, a breathing spell is considered salutary.

See Heavier Corporate Offerings

Of course, the hope is that extensive offering of tax-exempt issues are a harbinger of heavier offerings of corporate issues, and that voluminous refunding will be followed by voluminous borrowing of fresh funds for industrial expansion. Hence although the United Biscuit offering of $5,000,000 of bonds was comparatively small, it received a welcome out of proportion to its size, as was the private offering by Hudson Motors and the announcement of a $25,000,000 offering by Armco to come soon.

While the foreign exchange crisis relaxed last week, the Street by no means considers it over. It expects that the lesson in the profits made by Belgians who exported their funds before devalorization and then brought them back at a handsome gain, will not be lost on Dutch and Swiss capitalists. The Treasury's silver buying is expected to hold down the dollar and somewhat discourage the current movement of gold to this country, which since the Belgian crisis began has brought about $125,000,000 here, but it is not expected to stop it.

Dipping Into Cash

Although the silver announcement apparently caused a dip in Federal Government obligations, the Treasury news continues favorable to Government bond holders. Instead of raising $25,000,000 a week of fresh money by the issue of bills, the Treasury is meeting its weekly maturity of $75,000,000 with an issue of only $50,000,000, thus dipping into its funds for $25,000,000 a week instead of replenishing them. Its cash on hand continues ample, and the current deficit is running ever lighter. The call for the redemption of the last block of outstanding Fourth Liberty bonds came as expected this week, thus giving the required six months' notice before the next interest date, Oct. 15.

Mr. Whitney's delayed acceptance of the loss of the presidency of the Stock Exchange brings to a close the recent hostilities. The nominating committee's official announcement of its slate indicated that it had broken a precedent by nominating two out-of-town men for governorships, reflecting what amounts to a widening of the franchise in the exchange. Heretofore the duties of a governor were considered such as to require frequent presence on the floor of the exchange. Brokers are looking forward to a much needed rest from publicity.

Whiting, Weeks & Knowles Now in New Quarters

Whiting, Weeks & Knowles are now located on the street floor at 36 Federal Street, Boston. This investment bond firm has a background of more than 27 years in New England finance, being composed of a substantial nucleus of the Boston Harris Forbes organization.

The firm comprises: Max O. Whiting, Robert S. Weeks, Robert W. Knowles, John O. Stubbs, Warren D. Arnold, W. Ellery Bright Jr., Sherman Damon, Henry B. Rising and Chester C. Spring. With the exception of Mr. Stubbs, who for many years was with Lee-Higginson & Co., all were formerly with Harris Forbes & Co.

Motor Production Pace the Fastest In Several Years

1,313,000 Cars Made Since Jan. 1—Consumer Demand Still Rising

DETROIT, April 15 (AP)—The nation's number one industrial colossus, the motor car industry, is in high gear. In haulaway trucks, in freight cars and in driveway processions the product of the assembly lines is moving from factory to dealer and on to consumer in heavier volume than at any time during the last five years.

Gaining momentum steadily under the impetus of a swelling consumer demand, the industry has assembled more than 1,313,000 passenger cars and trucks since Jan. 1. Within the next 10 days it will have covered only 16 weeks of 1935, but will have produced as many units as were manufactured in all of 1932. Output for that year, lowest point in the depression, was 1,431,494 cars and trucks.

Production Near Peak

Current production is close to 20,000 passenger cars and trucks a day, and probably is near the year's manufacturing peak. Nowhere, is there any indication of a recession in manufacturing activity, nor a curtailment of buyer interest.

One of the factors on which executives base their present outlook on the industry—the most optimistic they have held during the last five years—is that almost since the beginning of the year, consumer demand has absorbed a great percentage of the output, leaving nearly every factory with an accumulation of unfilled orders. New car registrations for the first quarter of the current year show that close to half of the assemblies have been moved on to buyers.

Leading producers generally admit that current activity exceeds their earlier expectations; they anticipated a first quarter output of 1,000,000 units to compare with 749,532 units a year ago. Actual production for the first three months was 1,096,563 cars and trucks. They expected on Jan. 1 that the year's aggregate production in the United States and Canada would total 3,350,000 units against 2,885,000 in 1934. The total for 1935 is more likely to aggregate 3,880,000 units.

Auto Show in November

Following seasonal traditions, there will be a tapering off in both manufacturing and merchandising volume after midyear, but there are few if any authorities in the industry who expect it be of very sizable proportions.

As soon as marked recession of interest in current types develops, the industry will be ready to swing over into the production of next year's models. The fact that the New York automobile show date has been fixed for the first week in November this year is taken as evidence that the bulk of 1936 model work will get under way around Oct. 1, as agreed upon by members of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. If this new model activity spreads over the industry at that time, the aggregate output for 1935 might easily touch 4,000,000 units.

American Telephone Net Is $30,097,288 For First Quarter

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—In its report for the quarter ended March 31, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. shows net income of $30,097,288 after depreciation, federal taxes, interest deductions and other charges, equivalent to $1.61 a share of capital stock. In the first quarter last year net income was $32,992,340 of $1.77 a share.

Walter S. Gifford, president, reported to stockholders that the Bell System had a net gain of 112,000 telephones during the three months period. This compared with a gain of 109,000 stations in the first quarter last year.

The average number of telephones in service in the first quarter was 300,000 greater than for the like period last year, he said.

The consolidated statement of the Bell System, embracing American Telephone and its 24 associated telephone companies, for the two months ended Feb. 28 shows net income applicable to the stock of American Telephone of $18,616,727. This was equal to $1 a share on the parent company's stock.

For the first two months of 1934 such net income was $18,552,942 or 99 cents a share.

The figures for the two months period constitute the first interim consolidated report issued by the company. They include the company's proportionate interest in the deficit of the Western Electric Co., manufacturing subsidiary, and earnings or deficits of other controlled companies not consolidated.

Commenting on the two months' statement, Mr. Gifford said that an increase in operating expenses over the like period last year was partly due to increased business but mainly to increased wages.

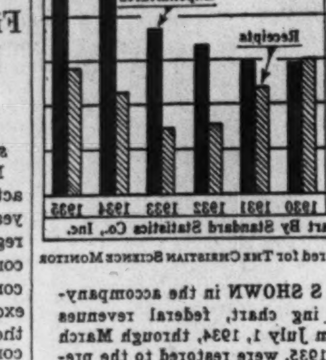
Federal Land Banks Sell 3664 Farms in Six Months

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Sales of farms by federal land banks were reported by W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, to have totaled 3664 during the six months period ended Feb. 28, 1935.

During the comparable six month period of a year previous, he said, only 1968 farms were sold.

The St. Paul Land Bank led all others with 849 farms sold, an increase of almost 100 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Other sales included Springfield, Mass., 388.

Federal Revenues Show Steady Rise



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, federal revenues from July 1, 1934, through March 25, 1935, were restored to the pre-depression level.

Although expenditures are still nearly double receipts, the deficit in the latest period was smaller than for the similar part of the preceding fiscal year, despite a substantial increase in the so-called ordinary budget, largely because RFC outlays were reduced.

Commodity Prices Moderately Higher In Week of April 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Wholesale commodity prices advanced moderately during the week ended April 6, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The general level of wholesale prices for the current week was 79.2 per cent of the 1926 average. This represents a rise of 0.4 per cent in comparison with the previous week. The advance of the past two weeks has brought the index to within 0.5 per cent of the peak of the year which was reached in the last week in February and the first two weeks of March. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, the index for the week of April 6 shows an increase of 8 per cent and is approximately 32 per cent higher than in the corresponding week of 1933.

Marked advances in prices of farm products and foods were wholly responsible for the rise in the composite index. Most other commodity groups were below the level of the previous week.

Each of the 10 commodity groups has receded from its respective high point of the year. For miscellaneous commodities the decrease has been nearly 4 per cent; textile products, 2 per cent; farm products, 1¾ per cent; and hides and leather goods, 1⅓ per cent. Foods and fuel and lighting materials have recorded the smallest decreases during this period. The decline in each case has amounted to less than ⅓ of 1 per cent.

Commodity grps	April 6 1935	March 30 1935	April 7 1934	April 8 1933
All commodities	79.2	78.9	73.3	60.1
Farm products	78.6	77.5	60.4	44.0
Foods	82.9	81.8	66.1	55.3
Hides & Lea prdts	85.6	85.7	89.5	68.5
Textile prods	68.7	68.8	75.7	50.9
Fuel & Lite Mtls	74.1	74.2	72.6	62.9
Metals & met prds	85.0	85.0	86.5	76.7
Building mtls	84.3	84.9	86.7	69.9
Chem & drugs	80.2	80.4	75.5	71.3
Housefg goods	81.9	81.9	82.5	72.3
Miscellaneous	68.4	68.8	69.7	57.6
All cmds other than farm prds & fds	77.2	77.3	78.7	65.5

England Reports Fewer Millionaires Since Year 1929-30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 13—The depression has been no respecter of nations and neither has it been a respecter of millionaires. In Great Britain the number of millionaires has declined from 819 to 452 since the year 1929-30, according to a report from the British Comissioners of Inland Revenue.

The number of persons liable to supertax and surtax has also shown a big reduction.

Figures for the two latest years available concerning millionaires and their respective incomes are:

£	£	1931-32	1932-33
40,000 to	50,000	196	155
50,000 to	75,000	184	176
75,000 to	100,000	59	42
Exceeding	100,000	95	79
Totals		534	452

In 1929-30 the total under these classifications was 819.

This table tells a similar story as far as persons with incomes exceeding £2000 a year are concerned:

	Persons	Tot. Income	Tot. Tax
1929-30	108,522	£391,325,960	£70,819,031
1932-33	84,175	£441,101,427	£47,750,480

Of the 134,193 estates which became liable to estate duty in 1933-34, one exceeded £3,000,000 in value, four were between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 and receipts were £4,588,667, and eight were between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000 and brought in £3,817,878.

The amount realized from all estates, both small and large, was £75,488,476.

In the United States in 1933 there were 46 persons with incomes exceeding £200,000, compared with 20 in 1932. In 1929 the number was 513.

Many Industries Set Most Rapid Pace Since 1930

First Quarter Continues Broad Advances Noted Late in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—Industrial activity in the first quarter of this year assumed the most rapid pace registered for many divisions in any comparative period back to 1930, and continues the broad advances which exceeded seasonal proportions during the final three months of 1934, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Although the forward movement slackened during a part of March, because of the retardative influence exerted by political uncertainties, it is significant that, in the opening quarter of 1935 definite progress was maintained, whereas in recent years this period was marked by irregularity or uninterrupted recession."

Fewer Business Failures

The trend of the seven primary factors, which form the base of this survey, was decisively toward improvement, a continued decrease being shown for commercial failures, while commodity prices were maintained at a high level, despite the reactionary development at the beginning of March.

During the greater part of the first quarter, weekly bank clearings were in excess of the comparative 1934 aggregates, with the March total reaching a three-year high.

"Industrial employment exceeded the usual seasonal increase for the period," the survey says, "with the major gains in the iron and steel, automotive, glass, electrical equipment and foodstuffs groups. Consistent advances were set down for industrial pay rolls, with the index reaching the highest figures since June, 1931.

Commodity Prices Rise

"Commodity prices began 1935 on a level slightly above the highest point reached in 1934, reaching a peak at mid-February. The reaction which followed was checked at the middle of March, and almost half of the ground lost was recovered before the close of the quarter.

"Although a seasonal recession appeared in some divisions at mid-March from the peaks reached in February, the rate of production throughout the quarter was maintained above the level of 1934, the gain in output in some instances running as high as 30 to 50 per cent. The trend of industrial sales was in consonance with the elevated production schedules, with the outstanding increases appearing in the motors, motor accessories, building and realty, electric equipment, household products, meat packers, rail equipment, radio, and aircraft groups."

Dividends Cut More Than Half Since Year 1929

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—During each of the past three years common dividends paid American stockholders have been less than half those paid in 1929 and less than three-quarters of the dividends paid in 1926, according to an index by Standard Statistics.

This index is based on the actual cash dividends paid by 100 representative corporations from 1926 to date. The 100 corporations comprise the 90 included in the Standard Statistics Company daily stock price index, with the addition of 10 corporations to give representation to banking, insurance, automobile financing and other lines not included in the 90.

These 100 corporations have a total of more than 5,000,000 stockholders on their books (some duplicates, of course) and at the peak of their dividend paying in 1930 disbursed $1,535,577,000 in common dividends. In 1934 these identical companies paid common dividends totaling $734,534,000, or less than 48 per cent of the 1930 figure.

In the following table the indexes for the various groups and the composite are given. Note that the index for 1935 is estimated on the basis of the maintenance of the status quo. There is no forecast as to continuance, increases, or extras.

Common Dividends
(1926 Equals 100)

	50 Indust.	20 Rails	20 Util.	10 Misc.	100 Comp.
1926 ..	100	100	100	100	100
1927 ..	122	103	116	109	115
1928 ..	138	109	138	124	128
1929 ..	165	118	185	147	161
1930 ..	160	123	213	172	158
1931 ..	135	81	224	193	136
1932 ..	77	21	168	183	83
1933 ..	60	20	134	178	69
1934 ..	69	26	113	176	74
1935 ..	67	24	106	180	73

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1863
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

Textile Protest On Tax Moves Toward Climax

(Continued from Page 1)

nouncing they would close because of the tax. They were the Berkshire Mills of Adams, Greylock Mills of North Adams and Hope Mills of Scituate, R. I.

A release by the National Cotton Association revealed that there were 194 mills operating in New England in 1933 and officials estimated that at least 25 of these had closed in the past two years. The association's figures disclosed that 208,685 workers were employed in 1923 in contrast to the 91,566 employed in 1933.

Alfred Levesque, business agent of the Independent Sheeting Workers of America, shifted the entire responsibility for textile troubles in New England on southern wage differentials. He brushed the processing tax and Japanese competition aside as minor considerations.

Council Lists Problems

Although drawing no conclusions on the individual importance of textile troubles, the New England council listed them in their entirety as follows:

1. Processing tax.
2. Foreign competition: (a) In domestic markets; (b) in foreign markets.
3. Overproduction.
4. North-South wage differentials.
5. Age of machinery.
6. Local or state conditions: (a) Taxes; (b) legislation; (c) freight rates; (d) labor troubles.

Wide diversity of opinion on the relative importance of these issues was found by the council in questionnaires received from 86 companies representing 105 mills. A general consensus was that the repeal of the processing tax would result, not in a larger profit margin at the present price levels, but in a much larger volume of business to yield a reasonable profit at lower price levels.

Manufacturers pointed to Japanese competition more as a potential than an actual menace.

Board of Engineers Proposes $128,700 For Boston Harbor

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Improvement of Boston Harbor at an estimated cost of $128,700 for new work, was recommended to the house committee on rivers and harbors today by Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of engineers.

Transmitting the review of the board of engineers for rivers and harbors, in which he concurs, General Markham recommended that the project for Boston Harbor be extended to include deepening to 40 feet at mean low water that part of the approach channel to the United States Navy drydock No. 3, between the main ship channel and the United States harbor line.

"The improvements recommended in the report under review," General Markham advised the congressional committee, "include the deepening of the main ship channel to 40 feet with a width of 600 feet from President Roads past the United States Navy drydock No. 3 to Commonwealth Pier No. 1, East Boston.

"The board is of the opinion that if the recommended deepening of the main ship channel is authorized, a corresponding deepening of the approach channel to the navy drydock would be fully justified.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints: Independent painters of nineteenth century, Paris. Through April 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. European drawings from the Loeser collection. Through April 22. Exhibition of prints and drawing of the Fountain. Through April 27. Water color drawings by Ruskin. Through April 22.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of imported textiles from Germany and other handwork.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include "The Story of Mollusks." X-ray photographs and descriptive labels. Also exhibition of original stamp posters made by children of Greater Boston. Through April 15.

Doll and Richards—Skiing pictures by Dwight C. Shepler. Through April 18. Color plasticine figures by Margaret Blake. Through April 27. Also paintings by Emma Fordyce MacRae. Through May 4.

Vose Galleries—Oils, etchings and pastels by Mario Rendina. Through April 20. Paintings of ships and the sea by Montague Dawson. Through April 27.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Dorothy Morse. Paintings by Elizabeth Saltonstall. Through April 20.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by the members of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April 27.

Holman's Print Shop—Holbein portraits in stipple. Through May 1.

Boston Public Library, Art Department—Stained glass by Joseph J. Reynolds Jr. Through May 12.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Studies in the patination of bronze by C. W. Clewell. Through April 25.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties. Rogers groups.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John P. Benson. Through April 20.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Color studies by Charles K. Johnson. Through April.

Copley Society—Paintings by Clara Desilva. Through April 18.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Portraits and sketches by Gardner Cox. Through April 30.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings of Spain by R. Dicus; also Peter Pezzati's work. Through April 27.

Brittany Coffee Shop—Water color portraits by Lucile K. Chapman. Through April 22.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Alphonse Shelton. Through April 20.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Bertha Remick, Pauline Hawes Shirer and B. Hunter Wait. April 30.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of landscapes in oil by Elizabeth Miller Lombingier. Through April 22.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Judge Voids Control Act

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15 (AP)—Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson held unconstitutional on April 13 the Kerr-Smith act regulating tobacco production.

In Soviet Play

By Pach Bros.

B. Alekin and Elizabeth Kedrova

In "Strange Child," Soviet Farce Which Is Among the Plays to Be Presented by the Moscow Art Players at the Shubert Theater, Where They Will Appear April 18-27

Current Artistic Events

Boston Flute Players Club

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, the Boston Flute Players Club concluded its present season with a program both varied and interesting. The artists were Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano; Georges Laurent, flute; Heinrich Gebhard and J. M. Sanromá, pianoforte; Alfred Zighera, violoncello, and Willem Frank, pianoforte accompanist. The program comprised a Sonata da Camera, Op. 48, for flute, cello and pianoforte by Pierné; Fantasie in F minor, Op. 103, for four hands at one pianoforte (First performance in Boston) by Schubert; Schumann Polonaises in F minor and G minor, four hands (First performance in Boston); a pair of arias from "Acis and Galatea" and "Partenope," by Handel, and Eugene Goossens's "Five Impressions of a Holiday," Op. 7, for flute, cello and pianoforte.

The standard which the Flute Players Club has achieved and maintained throughout its long and honorable career is an enviable one. Few chamber music organizations of its kind may bring to fruition a seventy-seventh concert with so fine a record of works played. Of those which circumstances permitted us to hear yesterday afternoon, the Goossens collection of holiday impressions proved the most interesting, with especial emphasis upon the "Water Wheel" and "At the Fair," which were written in characteristic manner. "The Village Church" was also arresting in its development of pianistic color against unison treatment of themes for cello and pianoforte. The suite was given an expert performance.

Miss Ehrhart, in her group of Handel arias, disclosed a technique which has considerably improved since last we heard her. The voice has acquired new color and has deepened in quality. Breath control was also improved, which admitted a more sustained melodic line than formerly. Messrs. Gebhard and Sanromá teamed together on the pianoforte numbers for four hands and produced some very entertaining music. There is one thing in which the Flute Players Club is unique—it preserves a refreshing lack of the formality found in the average concert hall. The flavor of the drawing room is imparted to its programs which, after all, are made up of music such as might easily grace the court of a modern Esterhazy. The club well merits the continued support of a musically appreciative Boston public.

Ina Braithwaite-Joseph James

AN EXCEPTIONALLY discriminating program was presented in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon in the interest of the League of Women for Community Service. The artists were Ina Braithwaite, pianist, and Joseph James, baritone. J. Shelton Pollen was the pianoforte accompanist for Mr. James, who chose songs by Villiers-Stanford, Vaughan Williams, Rachmaninov, Charles, Tyler and Manning, with Deems Taylor's arrangement of the Mayday Carol and a pair of Spirituals arranged by Dawson. Miss Braithwaite selected numbers by César Franck, Bauer, Brahms, Scriabin, Chopin and Delibes-Dohnányi.

There was not an inferior number upon the program, nor, to judge by those which we were able to hear, were they performed in less than an artistic manner. Miss Braithwaite's playing is inherently musical. If her performance lacks verve in passages which might be pointed up to good advantage, her evident feeling for the essence of the music she essays prevents a perfunctory performance.

Mr. James has a voice of unusually fine quality. It possesses the mellowness so often peculiar to the Negro voice, with an absence of the edge which is sometimes in evidence in these voices when they open out into a fortissimo passage. Mr. James sings with intelligence and the songs we heard were projected with phrases well modeled and nuances nicely balanced. He has, however, tendency toward shadowy tone—that is, tone which does not come to full fortissimo as often as might please this commentator, and while his work is commendably even, it would be more interesting were the contrasts more striking, for the singer appears to have power if he chooses to use it.

G. M. S.

The Dance Goes to Church

LAST evening a dance ritual was blended into the evening service of the Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, with quietly moving and completely unsensational effect.

After the organ prelude and invocation, the pastor, the Rev. Emerson S. Schwenk, read Psalm CL and in a short, informal address, spoke of the early place of the dance in religion and the traditional service of art to the church.

Edouard du Buron, whose latest development has been toward religious expression in the dance, performed two dances from his cycle, "The Tower of Babel,"—"The Shemites," and "The Japhethites—" (music by Rubinstein) and after an interval of organ music, his "Genesis," based on portions of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation." Contralto and baritone solos formed part of the musical accompaniment.

The flowing robes in gentle colors, the dim lighting and stately pace all contributed to the subdued and quiet key. The atmosphere was still and reverential in the congregation and rapt and sincere on the platform before the altar cloth. The closing note was of tenderness and peace rather than of radiant joy.

This incident, which came unheralded and passed obscurely, is of great significance. The time is probably not far distant when a solo dance incorporated in a church service will seem no more strange than the conventional solo soprano, or when a motion choir in a hymn of praise will be no more startling than a vocal choir. The dance originated in the temple, the ritual circle, and perhaps before the ark.

But church dancing can be safely undertaken only by those who are especially qualified for and irresistibly drawn to it. No one can doubt the rapt sincerity of Mr. du Buron in his approach and conception. One feels that Ruth St. Denis, in her activities in this field, is equally sincere.

M. L.

Sayre Window

AT THE Connick Studio and Workshop, 9 Harcourt Street, there is on view a window which is to be placed in the Chapel of the Women's Reformatory in Framingham. The window is to be presented by Francis B. Sayre in memory of his wife, Jessie Woodrow Sayre. The Chapel has had the benefit of artistic enrichment in two directions, in stained glass additions and in some mural paintings which have recently been executed.

Those who follow these things will be interested to note the difference in mood and scale in which this window has been planned. Generally, stained glass is destined for large edifices, for formidable and imposing surroundings. The design must therefore be contrived so that it is harmonious with the magnitude and solemnity. The figures are generally large and stylized, the pattern clear and not too intricate. The Sayre window is smaller, oblong in shape, and it will be seen at close enough view to permit smaller details. Illustrated in color and glass is St. Francis's Canticle of the Sun. A golden vine border encloses the design. The gold serves as warm contrast to the cool tints which prevail in the central section. Blue glass and green are distributed tastefully over the field.

Another exhibit at the shop is the tentative glass for the rose medallion that will complete the Arts Window in the north aisle of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. St. Dunstan is the central figure here, surrounded by small symbolic figures of the arts and crafts. This section gives the visitor an opportunity to compare the more formalized handling of glass influenced by architectural surroundings, with the intimate plan of the Sayre window. Both are interesting, both help to reveal the range of the craft, which has developed prolifically in recent years.

D. A.

Mexico and Caribbean Area Join World by Short Wave

Short-wave dialers are coming to recognize "Teddy" Gonzalez, whose voice comes in from Mexico City's police radio station, as the official voice of the Mexican Government. He is heard every Sunday at 5 p. m., on XECR, the new official short-wave station of Mexico, opened on March 17.

For three years Mr. Gonzalez, dubbed the "McNamee of Mexico," has been well known both to radio-coast and short-wave listeners as the Mexico City station, not of the "calling all cars" variety, transmitted the mellow music of Mexico that has been sung and played for centuries; programs of the Mexico City Police Band, and talks on the Land of the Aztecs to stimulate travel in Mexico.

From close by Chapultepec Castle, palace of Emperor Maximilian, the transmissions of XECR issue from studios in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offices in which control of XECR is vested. XECR transmits on a frequency of 7.38 megacycles or a wavelength of 40.6 meters.

"XECR's programs," said Emilio Portes Gil, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in his opening address on March 17, "will be dedicated to making known throughout the world the untiring efforts of the Mexican Government in its sincere desire to hasten the economic, social and cultural liberation of millions of Mexicans, who in spite of having received many benefits from the revolution, are still living on an economic standard lower than that of the people of other countries."

A stimulus to West Indian unity is expected to follow successful experiments in short wave radiocasting carried out recently in Barbados and Trinidad under Government license. The radiocasts, which were mainly concerned with the scores in the cricket matches played between the West Indies and a touring team, were heard clearly in several of the islands. Newspaper comment, however, stressed the influence that further regular radiocasts from the chief capitals in the archipelago would be likely to exert in forming a public opinion favorable to West Indian federation.

Application has been made to the Government of Trinidad by responsible interests for permission to establish a radiocast station at Port-of-Spain, powerful enough to be heard throughout the islands and also in most parts of North and South America. An unprecedented increase in sales of radio receiving sets has lately been reported, and the Government has appointed a committee to investigate problems of local interference with radio reception.

Good portents for inter-island federation were seen in the appointment of Sir Selwyn Grier, Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, as Governor of the Windward Islands. This is said to be the first time that a Trinidad official of this rank has been sent direct to the chief administrative post in any neighboring group of islands.

Highlights for Week

(Time given is Eastern Standard Time.)

Sunday, April 21

11:15-11:30 a. m., GSB, 9.51 meg., GSE, 11.86 meg., England, "Easter in Jerusalem," relayed from Jerusalem.

Monday, April 22

7-7:30 p. m. EAQ, 9.87 meg., Madrid, International Broadcasting Concert.

7-7:45 p. m. GSC, 9.58 meg., GSB, 9.51 meg., England, B. B. C. Empire Orchestra.

8-10 p. m. YV2RC, 6.15 meg., Venezuela, Spanish Folk Songs.

Tuesday, April 23

4:30-6:30 p. m. YV5RV, 6.53 meg., Venezuela, Spanish Variety Program.

6-7:30 p. m. 2RO, 9.62 meg., or 6.08 meg., Italy, "The American Hour."

6:30-7:00 p. m. DJN, 9.54 meg., Berlin, German Folk Music.

Wednesday, April 24

6:00-6:30 p. m. GSC, 9.58 meg., GSB, 9.51 meg., England, Shakespearean Festival from Stratford-on-Avon.

7:00-7:30 p. m. EAQ, 9.87 meg., Madrid, International Broadcasting Concert.

7:00-8:30 p. m. HC2RL, 6.66 meg., Ecuador, Spanish Classics.

6:00-6:45 p. m. GSC, 9.58 meg., GSB, 9.51 meg., England, Birmingham Repertory Theater.

6:00-7:30 p. m. 2RO, 9.08 or 9.62 meg., Rome "The American Hour."

Thursday, April 25

6:00-7:00 p. m. GSC, 9.58 meg., GSB, 9.51 meg., England, "Masters of Music," Symphony.

7:00-7:30 p. m. EAQ, 9.87 meg., Madrid, International Broadcasting Concert.

6:00-11:30 p. m. PRADO, 6.62 meg., Ecuador, South American Folk Songs.

Friday, April 26

6:00-7:30 p. m. 2RO, 9.08 or 9.62 meg., Rome, "The American Hour."

6:00-10:00 p. m. HJ1ABB, 6.44 meg., Colombia, Spanish Variety Program.

7:15-7:45 p. m. GSC, 9.58 meg., GSB, 9.51 meg., Studio Recital, England.

Saturday, April 27

2:30-2:45 p. m. GSD, 11.75, GSB, 9.51 meg., England, Music Hall.

6:00-10:00 p. m. HJ1ABB, 6.44 meg., Colombia, Spanish Variety Program.

7:00-7:30 p. m. EAQ, 9.87 meg., Spain, International Broadcasting Concert.

7:00-7:45 p. m. GSC, 9.58 meg., GSB, 9.51 meg., England, Light Concert.

9:00-10:00 p. m. XEBT, 6.00 meg., Mexico, Mexico City Police Band.

10:30-11:30 p. m. HJ4ABL, Colombia, 6.10 meg., Short Wave Reception Reports.

Harlem Negro Riots Laid to Low Scale Of Living Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—No other cause than the intolerable conditions under which New York City permits its Negro citizens to live is needed to explain the recent Harlem riots, in the opinion of the New York County Lawyers' Association regarding Negroes in the Children's Court.

In an analysis of the problem of Negro delinquency as projected in the Domestic Relations Court made public today, the lawyers' group finds full illustration "that the State and city have not fulfilled their duty toward one of the most unfortunate groups in our community." It states that while by far the greatest number of Negroes belong to the various sects of the Protestant faith, no protectory of this faith is open to them.

The reporting group, under the chairmanship of Miss Dorothy Straus, was formulated on the basis of a summation of the predicament of the Negro delinquent by Judge Edward F. Boyle, while he was Presiding Justice of the Domestic Relations Court, that there was "no place to send young boys below the age of 12 who did not come, or should not be placed technically, in the category of neglected children but who required some form of custodial care."

Probation in these cases or the placing of the delinquent Negro child in a foster home with people unable to cope with the problem of maladjustment was no solution, the committee found, and "very often resulted in infecting a whole area."

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Open until 9 P. M.
ULTIMA BOOK SHOP PROVIDENCE R.I.

Let Us Freshen Your Drapes at
Mayfair Laundries, Inc.
60 Fox Point Blvd. 271 Plain St.
FURS STORED
Launderers—Cleansers—Dyers

Bristol
For Home-made Candies of Distinction
Tel. Williams 0780 Washington Park

ASK FOR
Mrs. Ryden
at the
Larry Lorenz Beauty Salon
Tel. Dexter 1171 406-407 Ind. Trust Bldg.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Opening of Newly "Modernized Store" of the J. E. Mann, Inc.
Many new Easter fashions in Suits, Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Accessories.
106-108 MAIN STREET
We give "Thrifties"

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

In Lynchburg It's
MILLNER'S
for
New Spring Apparel

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

DOYLE—Florist
Flowers According to Doyle
708 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va.
118 Main St., Durham, N. C.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
WINDOW SHADES
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH
Lynchburg Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

Of Course, the Finishing Touch to Your Easter Finery
IS JEWELRY!
BARCLAY & SONS

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

BROADWAY APPAREL
Is Your Assurance of Success in the
EASTER PARADE
Everything You Need at the Price You Wish to Pay
THE NEW BROADWAY

FALCONER'S
When you wish truly delicious candies and soft drinks pay us a visit. Also full line of toilet goods and stationery.

BUDGET PAY PLAN
Tires, Batteries, Radios!
Complete Line of
GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES
W. S. Whealton Service Station
1030 25TH STREET

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

DIX-BOWERS CO.
Goodyear Tires
Stewart-Warner Electric Refrigerators
PHONE 24631-32

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Right Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

WEST END CLEANERS
3424 W. Cary Street Dial 45511
QUALITY CLEANING and 1-Day SERVICE

ROANOKE

Visit Our New Store
STANLEY'S
Occupying the Entire Store of Masonic Temple
112-114 GRANDIN ROAD

NATALIE SHOPPE
NEW SPRING STYLES
in Women's and Misses' Apparel at Popular Prices.
301 SO. JEFFERSON ST. DIAL 2-0678

Let Flowers Convey Your Message
F A L L O N
FLORIST
Stores in
ROANOKE, MARTINSVILLE AND CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
Also in
BLUEFIELD, PRINCETON AND WELCH
WEST VIRGINIA

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
SELBY'S ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
and
WILBUR COON CORRECT SHOES
130 WEST CAMPBELL AVE. Dial 2-1955

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.
SEVEN STORES

Flowers for Easter
Winter Floral Company
707 STATE STREET, CHARLESTON, W. VA.
We Telegraph Flowers

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
"West Virginia's Economy Centers"
Fourteen department stores which strive to serve faithfully that they may be privileged to serve you again.

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, Prop. Phone 2661

Spencer-Wilson Co.
Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
NU-ENAMEL—PYROIL
TELEPHONE 199

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CLEANERS CO.
TOWEL DYERS COAT RUG APRON CLEANERS SERVICE
Phones 600-601-602-603

Cheesman's Paint Store
Specializing in
Wall Paper and Paint
205 W. Main Street Tel. 3116—3117

Cut Flowers Potted Plants
Madison Mines
FLORIST
Greenhouses, 512 Milford St. Tel. 885

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Coats — Frocks
Featuring the modes of the moment for Street, Afternoon or Evening Wear

Will H. Melet Co.
"The Store Ahead"
for
BETTER CLOTHES

Livingston Bros.
"Correct Shoe Fitters"
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
306 WEST MAIN STREET

Palace Furniture Company
Complete Outfitters of the Home
Since 1899
Phone 2400 168-170 West Main Street

HUNTINGTON

Easter Parade of Original Models
Inspired by
G. Howard Hodge
This collection is excitingly new—the very "last word" in Springtime Chic.
Each Model $25.00
Other models from $5.75 to $15.50

Jouan's
HATS
532 TENTH STREET

Bradshaw-Diehl-Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
BUICK
OLDSMOBILE
In a Class by Themselves
Thackston Motor Co.

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
PHONE 23394

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

JUNIOR SHOP
Ladies' Apparel
946 Fourth Avenue
Huntington, W. Va.

George H. Wright Co.
CUSTOM TAILORS
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings 10th and 4th Ave.

ANGEL'S
Quality
Clothes for Men

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
750 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

KEITH STATIONERS LTD.
Office Outfitters
Looseleaf and Bound Books, Typewriter and Filing Supplies.
"Everything for the Office"
M. 1737 805 FIRST ST. WEST

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled
2414 4TH ST. WEST M. 2278

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary
Phone M 4344 Estimates Given

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 5 daily, except Saturday, 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Thompson and Dynes LIMITED
Aladdin Silk Hosiery
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Thornton & Perkins
QUALITY UPHOLSTERING and DRAPERIES
Direct Importers
10620 Jasper Ave. Phone 24654

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive.
Your complete satisfaction is our objective.
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22683

Hudson's Bay Company.
Our Fruits Are Always Fresh
Buy your Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Grapefruits, Strawberries, etc., at our Fruit Counters. Our prices are reasonable, too! Phone 27141.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

Cox & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction.

Nelek's
CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Need Radio Tubes?
The radio supply stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly supply your needs with Monitor-advertised products.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

Sow RITCHIE'S SEEDS
"The Best Procurable"
840 GRANVILLE STREET SEY. 3405

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4358

The Best
Pianos, Radios, Electric Washers and Refrigerators
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
657 GRANVILLE ST., Vancouver, B. C.

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

THE VANCOUVER STATIONERS
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We Carry a Complete Stock of lesson markers.
549 HOMER ST. Phone Sey. 8404

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

Geo-H-Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF
NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

SEE THE NEWEST CLOTHES
Spring Parade at Madame Runge's
2566 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
2943 GRANVILLE BAY 6342
1054 ROBSON STREET TRIN 3040
3708 WEST 10TH AT ALMA BAY 363
860 GRANVILLE STREET

R. C. Purdy LIMITED
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

INSURANCE
FIRE and AUTO
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSN.
HAL. T. BEVANS, Rep. Trin 4266

Gentlemen's English Foulard Ties, $1 and $1.50
Fred Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2846 GRANVILLE STREET

VICTORIA

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA
(Continued)

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1623

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal & a Service both Convincing

GEORGE STRAITH Ltd.
1117 DOUGLAS STREET
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria
Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
VICTORIA, B.C.
Garden 8166

Scurrah's Limited
The Better Shop of Victoria
For Distinctive Gowns, Suits, Coats, Hats, Gloves, Imported Sports Wear and Furs
728 YATES STREET

MUNDAY'S
1203 DOUGLAS STREET
Sole Agents for
Vitality's
Famous Corrective Shoes
for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Width AAA to EEE

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 FORT STREET

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.
Take a Tip from London
Wear a
Henry Heath Hat
$10
Just what you want for your tailored suit—a Henry Heath hat of fine felt superbly tailored—with distinction all its own.
Hats, Second Floor

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

HOUSTON & MASTERMAN
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVENUE

Thomson & Pope Ltd.
The Men's Shop
Quality Shoes for Men
$5 $6 $7
A complete range of Street, Dress and Sport Shoes for Spring.
379½ PORTAGE AVENUE
Branch Store, 303 Notre Dame Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
GARFIELD 2354

JAMES TASKER
Men's Wear Shop
Importers of Silk Ties, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs and Fine Hats from London, England.
14 King Street East

Wm. Farrar & Co. Ltd.
9 MARKET SQUARE
May we show you our New Spring Suits and Top Coats? The cream of the market at lowest possible prices. Ready-to-wear and made to measure. Buy with confidence. Honest goods at honest prices. Our 35th year.

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 318, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Store your furs in our Scientific Storage Vaults. Minimum charge 2½ per cent of your own valuation.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5336
55 Stores in Canada

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY • CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

FEARNLEY'S
"ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats Groceries Fruits
Vegetables
679 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W
Met. 2795-J }

CUMMING
The Clothier
384 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 3619 393 RICHMOND ST.